BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXV.] SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1825. [NUMBER 1706.

IT has been resolved, that all advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified any Servant of the COMPANY or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the General Sale of the Hon'ble Company's WOOLLENS, METALS and OTHER STORES, will take place on Monday, the 16th of this month, and continue for one week.

The Sale each day will commence at noon.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
T. FLOWER.
Warehouse-keeper.

BOMBAY,
GENERAL SALE ROOM,
2d May, 1825.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on the approach to the Harbour of the Hon'ble Company's Regular Ships expected from England, so soon as the Pilots get on board they will be denoted by the following signals viz.

Ships Names.	Kellie Castle,	Vansittart,	Farquharson,	Inglis,	Windsor,	Charles Grant,
Commanders.	Adams,	Dalrymple,	Cruikshank,	Seele,	Heaviside,	Wm. Hay,
Flags,	Red White	Blue White	White White Red White White	White	Blue	Red
Where Shown.	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Do. Do.	Fore Top Gallant Mast head,

The above signals will be repeated at the Light House, Malabar Point and Parell Hill.

HENRY MERITON.
SUPERINTENDENT

BOMBAY,
6th May 1825.

CIVIL FUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Annual General Meeting of the Subscribers will be held in the General Sale room at the Warehouse Office on Tuesday the 10th Instant, at the hour of Eleven A. M.

By Order of the Trustees
E. E. ELLIOT,
Sec. Bday. Civil Fund.

BOMBAY,
6th May, 1825.

Reward Offered of Rs. 300.

WHEREAS a Coroner's Inquest was held upon the Body of a Sheriff's Sepoy of the Maratta Cast, who was found dead on the morning of the 29th of last month on Malabar Hill, near Babulnath Pagoda, when the Jury returned a verdict of Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown, every exertion is making to discover the parties concerned: whoever will give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the Offender or Offenders shall receive the above reward upon application at the Police Office.

H. GRAY,
Junior Magistrate of Police.
POLICE OFFICE,
5th May 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT
HOOKAH,
With Silver mountings, and a gold embroidered velvet Carpet,
PRICE RS. 300
Meadows Street, 7th May, 1825.

FOR SALE
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE 8TH NO. OF
THE QUARTERLY
ARMY LIST,
OF
HIS MAJESTY'S
AND
THE HON'BLE COMPANY'S
TROOPS
ON THE
BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT,
FOR
JANUARY, FEBRUARY, AND MARCH,
1825.
PRICE THREE RUPEES.
Courier Office, 30th April, 1825.

KEMP AND CO.

WILL Sell by Auction, on this day, the 7th instant,
THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES:
Europe Cotton Shawls. Wearing apparel, &c belonging to the late Captain Stamper.

Boots and Shoes, Imitation Pulicat Handkerchiefs, Lenos, Chests of Bergamin, Large and Small Boxes of Vermicelli, French Claret, Brass Door Locks of sizes and various other articles.

AT ½ PAST 12 O'CLOCK,
Two Saddle Horses, belonging to the late Captain Stamper's Estate.

A Chesnut (Ladies) Saddle Horse, and a white Horse used by the late Captain Stamper as a Charger.

Bombay, 6th May, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION,
On FRIDAY next, the 13th Instant,
AN Invoice of Silver Watches, and double back gilt Ditto.

An Invoice of Cutlery, consisting of Pocket and Penknives, Gardeners' knives and Scissars.

ALSO,
A Pair of Elegant Plated Curry Dishes, a neat Cut Glass desert Service, &c.

Meadows Street, 6th May 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On FRIDAY next, the 13th Instant,
A Case of China Sarsnet-figured Ribbons, a Case of fine Europe Turbans, White Muslin Gown Pieces and Bandanna Handkerchiefs.

Meadows Street, 7th May 1825

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
On FRIDAY the 20th Instant,
AN INVOICE OF SUPERIOR
CUT GLASS.

CONSISTING of Cut Glass Lustres, Quart and Pint Decanters, Quart and Pint Mugs, Butter and Sugar Basons, Plated Cruit frames with Cut Castors, Liquor frames with Cut Bottles, Lemonade and Jelly Glasses. Muffineers, Tumblers and Goblets of Sizes, Liqueur, Wine and Claret Glasses, Finger Cups, Hookah Bottoms, Cabin Lamps, Japanned Lamps with Globe Glasses

Pillar and Table Shades, Oil Burners, Plain Tumblers, Vase Lamps, Green Do &c.

Meadows Street, 6th May 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN ELEGANT
BAROUCHE,
JUST REFITTED UP
IN THE FIRST STYLE
PRICE RS. 1,100.
Meadows Street, 7th May, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

AN Elegant Gold Musical Box, ... Rs.	300
A Gold Snuff Box, ...	220
A Silver Gilt Ditto, ...	70
Silver Gilt ditto, with pebble lid and bottom, ...	130
Silver Do. with Stone lid & bottom,	50

Meadows Street, 6th May 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
NEW China Plate, consisting of Tea, Table, and Desert Spoons, Marrow, Salt, Milk and gravy Ditto, Soap Ladles and Desert and Table forks at

per Tola..... .... Rs.		11
Bengal built Palanquin.....	„	100
New Brass Quadrant by Gilberts	„	150
China Mandarin figures per pair	„	30

Meadows Street, 7th May 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEUROPE BUILT
CURRICLE,
WITH SHIFTING SHAFTS,
CURRICLE AND BUGGY
HARNESS.
PRICE RS. 600
Meadows Street, 7th May 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
A NEW
ENGLISH BUILT
BUGGY,
AND A SET OF
BRASS MOUNTED
HARNESS.
PRICE RS. 1,100.
Meadows Street, 7th May, 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
AN INVOICE
OF ELEGANT AND
MOST FASHIONABLE
JEWELLERY
IMPORTED PER
ALFRED,
VIZ.

Diamond Brooches each	Rs.	150 to	300
Topaz Do.			75
Do. Cross			60
Amethyst Brooches			45
Pearl Do.....			45
Plain Do.....		15 to	30
Diamond, Emerald and Ruby Rings each.....			175
Diamond and Emerald... Do.....			100
Diamond Do.....30 to			175
Pearl Hoop Do.....35 to			50
Ruby Do.....25 to			50
A Variety of Rings from.. ....10 to			50
Lady's Gold Chains.....225 to			250
Do. Necklace, Bracelets, Earrings &c			350
Gold Breast Pins from.. ..... 6 to			12

Meadows Street, 6th May 1825.

TO BE SOLD,
A FINE PLEASURE BOAT complete and Coppered, Burthen 68 Candies, standing at the Apollo Bunder, price Rs. 2,000. Parttculars to be enquired at BHICKAJEE MERJEE & Co.

Bombay, 7th May 1825.

FOR SALE
A FEW Butts of Good SHERRY, recently imported.
PRICE RS. 600 EACH
Apply at the Office of Mr. W. NICOL.
Bombay, 7th May, 1825.

WINES FOR SALE
AT THE GODOWNS
OF
MR. PATRICK STEWART,
PALE Sherry in Butts and Hhds. imported in June 1824 from the Houses of Wilkinson Crosthwaith and Co. and Christopher Smith Sons and Co. at per Butt of 128 Gallons Rs. 750.

Madeira from Gordon Duff and Co. and other Houses Vintage 1816 at per Pipe of 110 Gallons Rs. 500.

Cape Madeira in Pipes and half Pipes imported in May 1824 at per Pipe Rs. 150.

Bombay, 5th May 1824.

FOR SALE,
At Nesservanjee & Muttonjee's Shop,
OPPOSITE MESSRS. WOOLER & Co.'s
THE following fresh Articles Recently Received from England by the Ship Ogle Castle, Capt. Weynton. The undermentioned articles will be opened on Wednesday next

Best & Fresh Pine Cheese, York Hams, Ox Tongues, Salted Salmon, & Pickled Herrings in Jars, and Different kinds of Sauce and Pickles from Thomas Watts and Co.

Confectionary, from Hoffmann and Son, Tart Fruits of Sorts, Jams & Jellies, Raspberry Vinegar, Cherry and Raspberry Ratafia, Rum Shrubs, Brandy Fruits. &c. &c. &c.

Bombay, 7th May 1825.

Advertisement.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIS, Town Major, having taken charge of the Effects of late Sub-Assistant Surgeon DAVID FERGUSON, of the Hon'ble Company's Cruizer Benares, has, after paying Funeral Charges, Servant's Wages &c. Lodged the Balance Rupees Three Thousand Eighty Six one quarter and Eighty nine reas (3086-1-89) in the Honorable Company's Treasury

R. A. WILLIS,
Town Major.

BOMBAY,
TOWN MAJOR'S OFFICE,
5th May, 1825

Advertisement.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery of that part of Great Britain called England, made in a certain Cause depending in the said Court wherein GILLIOS McPHERSON is the Plaintiff, and WILLIAM TAYLOR MONEY and others are the Defendants, the Creditors of JOHN ALLEN McPHERSON the Testator in this said Cause named (who in and previous to the year 1798 was known by the name of JOHN McPHERSON and carried on business at Martinique as a West India Planter, in Partnership with BARCLAY FARQUHARSON and LEWIS PEIRAS under the firm of BARCLAY FARQUHARSON and Co. which said Partnership was afterwards dissolved, and who in the year 1803 came to England, from whence he went in the year 1804 to Bombay, where he resided until the time of his Death, which happened in or about the month of December 1822) are by their Solicitors forthwith to come in before WILLIAM WINGFIELD Esquire one of the Masters of the said Court of Chancery in England at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings Chancery Lane London, and prove their Debts, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefit of the said Decree.

MACDOUGALL AND
Sons

LONDON,
46 *Parliament Street.*

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of MONICA DE CONCEICAO late of Bombay Portuguese Widow deceased, having been granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to JOSEPH MARIA DE GA, MANOEL MARIA DE GA, and JOSEPH MARIA DE MELLO the Sole Executors therein named—All Persons concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated the 6th day of May 1825.

GRANT & WEST,
Proctors.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26TH APRIL, 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council;

No. 152 of 1825.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following extract of a dispatch from the Hon'ble Court of Director's dated 11th February 1824, together with the subjoined copy of His Majesty's warrant for the distribution of the property captured during the operations against Rasool Khyma and other places in the Persian Gulph in 1819 | 20.

Extract of a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated 11th February 1824.

80. In our letter in the Political Department dated on the 21st, November 1821, we advised you of our intention to make application to His Majesty's Government for authority to appropriate the booty captured during the operations against Rasool Khyma in 1819 | 20 in favor of the forces engaged both Naval and Military, and towards defraying the expenses incurred by the Company in carrying on the expedition.

81. We have to apprize you that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to grant one half of the booty acquired during these operations to the Company for their own use, and the other half to the Forces by whom it was captured.

82. You will receive, as a number in the Packet, a copy of the Warrant of His Majesty issued on this occasion, and you will be pleased to give the necessary orders for the payment of the moiety which is granted to the Forces, to the Trustees appointed by the Crown (Major General Sir William Keir Grant K. C. B. and vice Admiral Sir Richard King K. C. B.) or their regularly constituted agents.

83. We have further to acquaint you that in accordance with the practice which we have observed in cases like the present, of evincing our favorable disposition towards the Forces employed in our service: We have resolved to give up to the Forces both Naval and Military, employed in the operations against Rasool Khyma that moiety of the Booty which was granted to the Company for their own use. You will therefore cause that moiety to be distributed under your own directions, on a scheme consistent with approved Indian usage; such portion as may be allotted to His Majesty's Naval and Military Force being paid to the Trustees or their agents.

(The Warrant will be printed hereafter.)

Without strictly adhering at the present moment to the mode of division prescribed by the Honorable Court, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the whole of the property realized by the prize agents and deposited in the Honorable Company's Treasury, amounting to about Rupees forty thousand (40,000) after paying the per centage due to the prize agents, be paid over to Messrs. Shotton Malcolm and Co. the constituted Agents of the Trustees, for the purpose of being distributed in the manner specified in the warrant.

Bombay Castle, 3d May, 1825.

No. 153 of 1825.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointment and promotion.

Pascoal Lopas to be an apothecary on the Medical Establishment,—Date of Rank 1st April 1825.

Mr. Lopas is attached to the Eye Infirmary, vice Durham dismissed, on the same amount of pay and allowances as were drawn by that Individual. so long as he may be employed in that line.

Senior Assistant Surgeon R. Pinhey is promoted to Surgeon. vice Gall placed in the Pension List,—Date of Rank 26th April 1825.

Bombay Castle, 5th May, 1825.

No. 154 of 1825.—The following orders are confirmed by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

An order by the Officer Commanding at Rajcote. dated 8th April, directing Lieutenant A. Troward, Line Adjutant, to conduct the duties of the Commissariat Department during the absence of Capt. Stamper (on sick certificate at the Presidency) or until further orders.

An order by Major Richard Thomas, commanding a small Field Detachment, dated Dungerpoor the 28th February, directing Lieutenant J. Hale. as staff Officer, to take charge of the treasure tumbril agreeably to the General Orders of 25th September 1822.

Bombay Castle, 6th May, 1825.

No. 155 of 1825.—The following appointments are made by the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

23d. Regt. Native Infantry.

Lieutenant W. T. Barlow to be Adjutant vice Outram appointed to the command of a Bheel corps.—Date of appointment 22d April 1825.

Lieutenant E. P. Ramsay to be Interpreter in the Hindostanee and Mahratta Languages and Quarter Master vice Barlow.—Ditto ditto.

Bombay Castle, 6th May, 1825.

No. 156 of 1825.—The furlough to Europe on his private affairs granted in General Orders of the 4th Ultimo to Ensign B. W. Gautier of the 23d Regiment of Native Infantry is cancelled at that Officer's request.

No. 157 of 1825.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Ensign E. Marsh 2d or Mahratta Interpreter to the 9th Regiment Native Infantry stationed at Poonah, to officiate as Interpreter in that language and in Hindostanee to His Majesty's 20th Regiment while both Corps are serving at the same station, or until further orders.—Date of appointment 25th March 1825.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Secretary.

CORRESPONDENTS.

We have made enquiry on the subject alluded to by BEN OLDBOY.— *The Rassil Kheyma prize money cannot be issued at present, on account of prize lists not having been received from H. M. Frigates Liverpool and Eden.—We beg to thank our correspondent for the good opinion he has expressed of us.*

We were guilty of an unintentional omission in our last.—We have only to say that we believe we gave all the drawings of the Calcutta lottery where there were any prizes.—There were several days afterwards on which there were nothing but blanks, which we did not think it worth while to publish.

C. E. may think his advice good, but we are of a very different opinion.—As long as we can find room to move, it is not our intention to jostle our neighbours.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, MAY 7TH, 1825.

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mon' 1 | 8½d per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 days 192 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Madras.... ...do. 98⅛ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable.... 142 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Unremittable.. 106 a 116 do.
According to Registry.

The Ogle Castle arrived on Thursday, having left Torbay on the 3d December. She, of course, brings no intelligence of a later date than the Hero. The passengers by this opportunity are.—

George Adam, John Skinner, and W. W. Merton Esqrs.

Our readers will find under our Bengal head some further particulars relative to the operations against Aracan. By the last accounts our batteries had begun to play on the stockades at Donebew, and it was supposed that an attempt would soon be made to carry them by storm. We may expect in a few days to hear of the result.

On the 28th ultimo the Lord Bishop made his visitation to the Clergy of Bombay. The venerable the Archdeacon on this occasion, after a sermon addressed to the clergy on their duties with reference to their peculiar situation in India, took leave of them, that being the last time that he should publicly appear among them in his official connection as Archdeacon. As some months may yet, however, pass before the Archdeacon either resigns his situation or leaves Bombay, he will still continue to enjoy many opportunities of again preaching to the congregation of St. Thomas's Church.

On Tuesday last, a General Meeting of the Bombay District Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, was held in the Vestry room of St. Thomas's Church, at which the Lord Bishop presided. The Meeting was attended by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Mr. Warden, the Archdeacon, and all the clergy connected with the Society, besides other members of the Committee. The chief business transacted was to receive a Report of the proceedings during the last three years, which was approved, and ordered to be printed. The Bishop addressed the meeting, congratulating the Committee on the favorable report they were able to make, and expressing his approbation of their proceedings. Remarking on the low state of their funds, occasioned by the exertions they had made to keep up an adequate supply of books, he announced his intention of presenting them with a grant of 1000 Sicca Rupees, from funds intrusted to him by the parent Society. His Lordship alluded, also, in his speech, to his intention of shortly endeavouring to form in this place a District Committee of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, by which a connection might be kept up by the friends of missionary exertions in Bombay with the Bishop's College in Calcutta.

On Wednesday last, the Annual Meeting of the Bombay Education Society was held at St. Thomas's Church. The Hon'ble the Governor presided, attended by Sir E. West, the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Sir C. Colville, Mr. Warden, Lady West, Mrs. Heber, and many other highly respectable individuals, friends of the institution. The Children of the two Central Schools were present, and the higher classes were examined in reading, accounts, &c. in the presence of the Bishop, who expressed his satisfaction at their proficiency. The Examination having been concluded, the Report for the last year was read, from which it appeared that on the 31st of December last there were 236 Scholars in the Boys' School, of whom 107 were whole boarders, and the rest day scholars: during the last year, 22 boys have been admitted as whole boarders, and 6 apprenticed in the public service of Government. In the Girls' School, which is greatly indebted to the kind and zealous attention of the Lady Patroness and Directresses, there were 65 Girls, of whom 17 had been admitted during the year. The receipts for the year 1824 amount to Rs. 37,049-1-16, and the payments to Rs. 34,508-1-54; of these Receipts Rs. 14,494 were the benefactions and subscriptions of private individuals, being an increase upon the subscriptions of the former year of Rs. 2179.

In order to enable the Society to erect new buildings for the accommodation of the two Schools, the Government, besides the grant of a piece of ground at Byculla, have transferred from the old church and school fund the sum of Rs. 46,115-0-56. The total account of the Society's funds from every source, as available for the purpose of building the Schools was in Dec 31st last Rs. 128,973-3-46. It is proposed that the new building shall accommodate 350 boarders, 200 boys and 150 girls.

In the conclusion of the Report a tribute of respect was paid to our much esteemed Archdeacon, to whom this excellent institution is indebted for its first establishment on the present efficient system; and whose attention to its interests have been most persevering. He has already had the satisfaction to see something of the benefits which it is so well calculated to convey, in the good conduct, and superior qualifications of many young persons who have received their education within it, and who are now filling useful situations in life.

On Thursday last the society of Bombay were assembled to witness one of the most gratifying sights for which a public meeting could be held,—the laying the foundation stones of the new Central Schools of the Education Society, at Byculla.

The superior attractions of a work of real charity were conspicuously shewn in gathering together, in the hottest part of the season, and at an hour when few of the more tender sex would be induced by any object of mere amusement to go abroad, perhaps a larger, a more respectable, and a more willing assembly than we remember to have witnessed in this place. By a little after seven o'clock the chief patrons and friends of the Institution had arrived, comprising the Hon'ble the Governor, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, and Lady West, the Lord Bishop and Mrs. Heber, His Excellency the Commander in Chief, Mr. and Mrs. Warden, Sir C. and Lady Chambers, Sir Ralph Rice, Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Meriton, Major General Wilson, Archdeacon Barnes, and almost the whole society of the Presidency. Very judicious preparations had been made on the ground, under the direction of Captain Jervis, the Engineer of the undertaking, for the accommodation of the company, by the erection of the flies of two large and elegant tents, which reached nearly from the site of the foundation stone of one school to that of the other. In the intermediate space, under a shahmianah, were placed the children of the two schools. The ceremony began with some verses of the morning hymn sung by the children, after which Lady West and Lady Chambers, who were to be assisted by the other Directresses of the girl's school, were conducted to the site: and the upper stone being raised by pullies, the plate, after the inscription had been read by the Reverend W. Carr, was deposited in the cavities of the lower stone by Lady West and a bottle containing coins by Lady Chambers. The upper stone was then lowered down, and that part of the ceremony completed. The same form was next gone through on the site of the boys' school where the Hon'ble the Governor and the Archdeacon officiated, assisted by the Vice Presidents and Directors of the Institution. The Bishop then offered up a prayer to Almighty God for his blessing on the work of charity which had just been commenced. The last verse of the hymn was next sung by the children, with which the solemnity of the occasion concluded.

The refreshment of an elegant breakfast, provided by the hospitality of the Archdeacon, succeeded, and we do not remember to have seen a public entertainment better arranged, or received with such general and unconstrained expressions of satisfaction. As soon as breakfast was over, the Bishop addressed the Company in a speech of considerable length, of great feeling, and of exquisite fitness for the occasion.

Addressing the Governor, he began by stating that he had been deputed by the supporters of the Institution to be the organ by which their thanks might be conveyed to him, to the other distinguished persons assembled, and to the whole company, for thus countenancing by their presence the commencement of a work which their liberality enabled to be undertaken. It was a gratifying sight, he said, and he thought he might indulge an honest pride in expressing his belief that the British are the only people who could exhibit it, while he felt persuaded that the Protestant was the only religion which could lead to it. It was a grateful sight to see the high, talented, the valorous, and the fair, unite to grace with their presence a work whose object was to promote the education of the poor. He felt it impossible to look on the group of children then before them, to hear their seraphic voices, and to have considered who they were, and what might be the consequence of their education, without the deepest interest. They were the children of those who had fought our battles, and had shed their blood side by side with our fellow countrymen, and it was to them and to their children, that humanity must look for the improvement of the people over whom we rule, and their conversion from the error of their superstitions to the pure tenets of our faith; so that even if the sway of England like other dynasties, should pass away, (which might God grant to be far distant,) we should be remembered chiefly for the blessings we had left behind us. He could not refrain from expressing his thanks to His Excellency the Commander in Chief for his uniform patronage of this institution and of education generally, nor from declaring that at every station which he had visited, he had seen evidence of his being not only the soldier's friend, but the friend of the Soldier's child. He eulogized the liberality of the rules by which the Schools of the institution were managed, that none were excluded from its benefits, and expressed his conviction of the importance of pursuing this enlarged and generous policy. By these means we should train up, in the first place, that numerous class of children with which we are so nearly connected—a class which is now seen around every camp,—shewing by strong lineament the progress of British population; we should train them up to support the name of our country in the East, to disseminate among the natives the arts in which we excel, and even to become the heralds of the Christian faith. It must be by this liberal policy, and by mixing all classes of the natives with the children of our own fellow countrymen, that we might hope, by the blessing of Providence, the mighty example of England would work upon their hearts; we might hope, and it was a blessed hope, that when they shall be educated as we are educated, and shall see and know the course by which the wisdom of our statesmen, the purity of our Judges, the valour of our soldiers, had been formed, they would think highly of the cause from which such effects had followed. We are apt, he said, in thinking of the attainment of a polished people, to be dazzled at the higher branches of knowledge in which they excel, and to fix our attention chiefly upon them, but we should never forget, that it is only when education is infused to the core, that the elevated in rank can be raised to that refinement which we admire; and, as it was now proved that the natives of this country were not deficient in intellect or in curiosity, so our efforts for diffusing education among them had no other limits but those which were imposed by the funds at our command—he trusted that by beginning as we did among the poor, the diffusion might spread through every rank, and operate like leaven, which, although little in bulk, gives lightness and wholesomeness to the whole mass. His Lordship in this strain carried the views of the company forward to the future destinies of British India, and having complimented the Governor highly for his exertions in the cause of native education, and touched upon every point which gives interest to the institution, whose enlargement and permanent establishment was the cause of the meeting, he concluded with thanking again for their attendance the whole company present, and intreating a continuance of their support to a charity of so much importance.

The Governor having briefly returned thanks for the manner in which he had been spoken of, the company soon after separated.

The contest at home for the succession to the Government of Fort St. George, and the determination of H. M.'s Ministers that no Company's servant shall again be selected to fill that honorable situation at either of the Presidencies of India, whether or not the "fittest" agent for the discharge of the office of Governor be found among that class of H. M.'s subjects, has recalled to our recollection the dispute in the India House in 1780, upon the question whether the range of selection should, as it was at that period, continue to be narrowed and limited to the Company's servants, or extended to men of all descriptions. It was wisely carried in favor of the latter principle; but by again circumscribing the range of selection, in a still greater degree, experience, we presume, has proved the error of that decision; and that the fittest agent is now more likely to be found among a few rather than from among the many; that the ablest Individual for a Governor of India can be found only from among those who hold situations under the Crown. We extract a summary of the proceedings of 1780, as detailed in Mill's History of British India. That one of the same family should have taken the lead in 1780, and be a candidate in 1825, is an extraordinary coincidence, but the gentleman who is likely to succeed was a Company's servant. The point for decision, then, is this, what de-

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Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

gree of service under the Crown constitutes a qualification in a Company's servant to render him eligible for the situation of Governor? "So much of misconduct having been imputed to the servants of the Company, a party appeared to be forming itself, even among the Directors and Proprietors, who called for an extension of the field of choice; and represented it as rather an advantage that the chief governors in India should not be selected from the servants of the Company. It necessarily followed that a party arose, who contended with equal zeal that by the Company's servants the stations of greatest power and trust in India ought exclusively to be filled. At a Court of Proprietors, held on the 31st of November, 1780, Mr. Lushington moved; "That it be recommended to the Court of Directors to appoint forthwith a Governor of Madras, and that it be earnestly recommended to them to appoint one of their own servants to fill that vacancy" It was on the other hand contended, that the fittest man, not a man of any particular class or order, ought *always* to be sought for the places on which the interests of the community principally depended; and that integrity, unshaken by the example of plunder and corruption, a character to lose, and consequently one to save, by shunning the offences of former governors; were to be considered as the fitest qualifications in their new Governor of Madras. The Court adjourned without proceeding to a ballot; but on the 23d of the same month the question was renewed. Lord Macartney, who had recently gained reputation by negotiating a commercial treaty with Russia, was pointed out to the choice of the Company. The advantages of a liberal education, of political experience, acknowledged talents, and honour, were placed in the strongest point of view by the one party; the benefits of local knowledge, and of the motives to zeal, to industry, fidelity, and the acquisition of knowledge, afforded to the whole line of the Company's servants by the high prizes of the principal stations in the government of India, were amply displayed by the opposite party And, on a division, it was decided by a majority of seventy-nine to sixty, that new men should be eligible to the office of Governors in India. The Court of Proprietors were guided by similar views, and on the 14th of December Lord Macartney was nominated Governor and President of Fort St. [illegible]

[illegible] kindly favoured with the [illegible] from Mexico of the 11th [illegible] province appeared to be [illegible] state, and from the [illegible] day of living, the great [illegible] ers, the steam engine [illegible] ng rooms, and literary societies, it is [illegible] oned, that if a person, acquainted with the country only a few years ago, was now to revisit it, he would not know it again. The energetic execution of Iturbide, the battle of Tepic, and the condemnation of Quintenmar, Garcia, Baron De Rozemburg, Morales, and several others of his adherents, together with the election of Generals Victoria and Bravo to be President and vice President, and the publishing and swearing to abide by the constitution, are stated to have been all grand steps towards establishing the Government on a firm and solid basis.

We have much pleasure in giving publicity to the following Extract of an order issued by Major Sale, His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, commanding the Northern Districts of Guzzerat.

Head Quarters, Kaira, 12th April, 1825.

EXTRACT FOR DISTRICT ORDERS BY MAJOR SALE.

"The commanding officer of the district, having completed the annual Inspection and Review of the 8th Regiment N. I. has to express to Captain Arden, commanding the Right Wing, and to Captain Sharpe, commanding the Left Wing, that, he has been extremely pleased with the cleanly, and Soldierlike appearance of the Troops under Arms, as well as the correct manner the movements were executed. He has also to express his approbation of the whole of the Interior economy of the Regiment, and he considers the state of the Hospital to reflect great credit upon Assistant Surgeon Stewart."

In consequence of the Reviews at Kaira being fixed for the first week in December, the Subscribers of the Guzerat Turf have agreed to the races being put off for one week, to enable the officers of that station to attend the meeting: and that the days of running will be—First Day, Tuesday 13th—Second Day, Thursday 15th—Third Day, Saturday 17th—Fourth Day, Monday 19th—Fifth Day, Wednesday 21st—Sixth Day, Friday 23d—Seventh Day, Monday 26th December, 1825.

BOMBAY GAZETTE, 4TH MAY 1825.

It appears by a letter we have received from Delhi, that on the 12th of April Sir David Ochterlony was still at Muttra, waiting the concentration of troops from different stations. The King's Regiments from Cawnpore, had not then arrived.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant Lardner, 22d Regt.
Lieutenant & Adjutant Fawcett, 1st Extra Bat.
Lieutenant & Qr. Mr. W. Noton, M. B.
Major J. Brown, 1st Gren. Regt.
Ensign R. Furlong, H. M. 20th Regt.
Major P. Lodwick, Commg. 6th N. I.
Assistant Surgeon W. W. Merton,
Lieutenant Col. Comdt. M. Kennedy, C. B. Comg. S. K.

DEPARTURES.—Ensign D. Manoel 2d Gren. Regt.
Captain G. C. Taylor, 2d B. E. Regt.
Ensign S. A. Crofton, 10th Regt.
Captain John Clunes, 12th Regt.
Lieutenant Sellwood, 12th Regt.
Lieutenant John Harwood, 48th Regt. M. N. I.
Lieutenant E. Wardell, 15th Ditto Ditto,
Cornet J. Dixon, 4th Light Dragoons,
Assistant Surgeon D. Ormond, 10th Regt.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 21 Brig Cauder Bux, Nacqudah Sallia, from Achin 1st January.

Do. 5th Ship Ogle Castle, Captain James Weynton, from London, 3d December, Touched at Maderia, and the Cape of Good Hope.

DEPARTURES.—April 29th Brig Ariel, Captain H. Pendergass, to Columbo.

May 1st Ship Ann, Captain William Allen, to China.

Do. Do. Portuguese Brig Dezempenho, Captain Francisco Sares, to Demaun.

Do. 5th Brig Hamoody, Nacquedah Hamud Bhoy Meya, to Siam.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS,—April 18th Ship Louisa, Captain T. B Woolis, from Cape of Good Hope 7th Feb. and Point de Galle 14th April.

16th, Ship Bombay Merchant, Captain J. Hill, from Rangoon 5th April.

Do. Ship Helen, Captain C. Langley, from Rangoon, 5th April.

Do. Ship East Indian, Captain P. Roy, from Rangoon, 3d April.

20th, H. C. Pilot Brig Sea Horse, Captain Robert Groome, from Bombay 25th March, Mangalore 6th, and Tellicherry 9th April.

22d, Brig Jessy, Captain F. Mount, from Coringa 3d April.

DEPARTURES.—April 25th Brig Lutchemy, Captain J. B. Berteaux, to Pondicherry and Mauritius.

26th, Ship Louisa, Captain T. B. Woolis to Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—April 12. Swedish Ship Calcutta P. G. J. Gelin, from Stockholm, Cowes, and Madeira 1st December.

April 13 Ship Frances Charlotte, P. Johnson, from Isle of France 24th Feb. and Covelong 9th April.

April 14th Ship Thetis, C. F. Davies, from Arracan 30th March.

April 18th, Ship Donna Carmelita, J. Hunter, from the Isle of France and Madras 12th April.

Ditto Isabella Robertson, S. G. Murphy, from San Blas 27th Nov. Sandwich Islands 2d January, and Singapore 16th March.

Ditto Reliance, S. Riley, from Rangoon 2d April.

Passengers per Thetis, from Arracan.

Lieutenant Wright, 10th Regiment Madras N. I. Mr. Ellis, late of the Flotilla; and Mr. Winn, Apothecary.

Per Donna Carmelita, from Mauritius:—Capt. H. Macfarquhar, 25th Bengal N. I. Lieutenant Smith, 26th ditto ditto; and Lieutenant Lane, 37th ditto ditto.

DEPARTURES.—April 11th Ship Ann, E. Worthington, for Mauritius.

April 16th Ship Timandra, G. Wray, for London.

April 18 American Ship Two Brothers, R. Meek, for New York.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Poona, on Tuesday the 26th April, Mrs. Cane, the wife of Quarter Master Cane, of the Horse Artillery, of a daughter.

At Malwan, on the 26th April, the wife of Mr. Conductor Chalmers, of the Ordnance Department, of a Son.

On the 4th instant, Mrs. Higgs, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At Poona, on Tuesday the 26th April, the infant daughter of Quarter Master Cane, of the Horse Artillery.

On the 30th April, Captain R. Stamper, 13th Regt. N. I. Assistant Commissary General, aged 40 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.—At Madras, on the 30th March, at St. George's Church, by the Revd. W Roy, Senior Chaplain, W. S. Binny, Esq. of the Firm of Binny and Co. to Emma Mary, Second Daughter of S. Dyer, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Madras Medical Establishment.

On Monday, the 25th April at St. George's Church, by the Revd. W. Roy, Lieutenant H. C. Cotton, of Engineers, to Louisa, fifth daughter of the late James Brodie, Esq. Madras Civil Service.

BIRTHS.—At Cannanore, on the 1st of February last, the Lady of Captain Calder, of the Madras European Regiment, of a Son.

At the Presidency Cantonment (Madras,) on the 25th March, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Webster, of a Daughter.

At Sea, off Point de Galle, on board the Louisa, on the 10th April the Lady of George Craigie, Esq. M. D. Hon. C.'s Service, Bengal, of a Son.

On the 13th April the Lady of H. Chamier, Esq. of the H. C. Civil Service, of a Son.

At Nagpore, on the 14th April 1825, the Lady of G. Adams, Esq. Surgeon, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—Died at Sea, on his passage to St. Helena, in September last, Captain William O'Reilly, of the 46th (late of the 23d) Regiment Madras Native Infantry.

At Aurungabad, on the 21st March, Lieutenant and Adjutant H. Newman, of the 40th Regiment N. I.

At Vepery, (Madras) on the 24th March, John Hay, Esq. formerly of Cawnpore, Merchant, aged 64 years.

At Masulipatam, on the 26th March, Captain Charles Forbes, of the 2d Madras European Regiment, aged 39 years.

At Madras, on the 3d April, suddenly, Mr Antonie Munie, aged 39 years.

At Coimbatoor, on the 5th April George Phillips, Esq Sub-Collector of Coimbatoor.

At Point de Galle, on the 10th April Patrick, infant Son of George Craigie, Esq. M. D. Hon. C.'s Service, Bengal.

At Arnee, on the 14th April Serjeant Major Henry Campbell, Garrison Serjeant Major of Bellary, on his way to the Presidency, on leave.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 12th March, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Eales, Edward Waller, Esq. of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, to Miss Sarah Buckingham.

At Barielly, on the 12th March, by the Reverend H. Fisher, Lieutenant and Quarter Master Griffin, 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to Elizabeth Margaret, eldest Daughter of Major Durie, late His Majesty's 11th Light Dragoons.

At Delhi, on the 31st March, by the Reverend H. Fisher, William Bell, Esq Civil Surgeon, of Moradabad, to Miss H. C. Matheson.

At Bankeepore, (Patna) on Tuesday, the 7th April 1825, by the Reverend W. H. Mill, Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta, Francis Gouldsbury, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Service, to Charlotte Amelia, youngest Daughter of the Honorable James R. Elphinstone, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue in the Central Provinces.

At Calcutta, on Friday, the 15th April, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend W. Eales, Senior Chaplain, Mr. R. G. Crahley, to Sophia, third Daughter of Samuel Henry Huet, Esq.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 16th April, at the Old Roman Catholic Church, Mr. J. Gonsalves, to Miss D. B. Vallente, third Daughter of Mr. J. J. Vallente.

BIRTHS.—At Secrora, on the 22d of March, the Lady of Lieutenent and Adjutant Minto, 18th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter, Still born.

At Dinapore, on the 23d March, the wife of Henry Babonau, Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, of a Son.

At Calcutta, on the 5th April, Mrs. J. B. Gardner, of a Daughter.

At Benares, on the 10th April, the Lady of Captain W. Warde, Deputy. Pay Master of that Station, of a Son.

DEATHS.—At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 18th of December last, Henrietta Francis, the wife of Edward Peploe Smith, Esq. and Daughter of Charles Bayley, Esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

On the 20th March last, at Arrangabad Factory, Mr. Charles Marcos, assistant to H. S. Pennington, Esq. aged 50 years.

At Sea, on the 21st March, on board the Circassian, a few hours after the Ship had left the road, the Lady of W. Barnfield, Esq. late of Calcutta, Merchant, aged 52 years.

At Royapooram, on the 27th March, Jane Helen, the only Daughter of Mr. Robert Reid.

At Cawnpore, on the night of the 31 April, David, the Infant Son of James Wemyss, Esq.

At Calcutta, on the 9th April, Mr. Julian D' Cruiz, Head Singer of the Roman Catholic Church, aged 36 years and 1 month

At Dacca, on the 10th April, a respectable old inhabitant, Nicholas Kallonas, Esq., aged 83 years.

At Dacca, on the 10th April, the infant child of Mr. M. N. Kallonas, aged 3 months.

On the 13th April, Lieutenant Richard D'Arcey Irvine, of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, aged 29 years.

At Calcutta, on the 18th April, Master R. H. Raban, aged 1 year, 3 months and 25 days.

At Calcutta, on the 16th April, Lieutenant G. H. White, 63th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 23 years.

At Calcutta, on the 17th April, Mr. Isaac Mills, aged 34 years, 9 months and 6 days.

At Calcutta, on the 17th April, Mrs. Margaret Potter, (wife of Mr. S. Potter,) aged 27 years and 12 days.

Madras Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, &c.

APRIL 25, 1825.

6 per Cent. Paper 32 per Cent. Prem.
5 " " par to 6 per Cent. pm. according to Registry.
4 " " 0

Exchange at 106½ Mad. Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. the rate now adopted by the Merchants and Agents at Madras, in all Purchases and Sales of Government Securities.

Exchange on England 1 | 8½ at 3
" " 1 | 9 at 6
Ditto on Bengal 104 at 107 Mad. Rs. per 100 S. R
Ditto on Bombay par

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

Mr. W. Harington, Sub-Collector in the Northern Division of Arcot.

Early this morning arrived the Ships *Bombay Merchant* and *Helen*, from Rangoon the 5th inst.—We expected by these arrivals to have received Intelligence of the operations of our troops at Donabew—The whole force is now before that place, and when these vessels left accounts were hourly expected at Rangoon.—The Stockade is represented as nine miles in circumference, and containing a force of 25,000 men—it commands the passage up the river, which is defended by a battery.—The enemy thought that this would have prevented our troops at all events from proceeding by water, however, to their great dismay, the Steam Boat had by the latest accounts, succeeded in towing fifteen gun Boats past it.—The battery of course immediately opened with partial effect, and we hear an Officer was killed.—Ever since Sir Archibald Campbell returned our troops have been actively employed in annoying the enemy, who appear to have very little knowledge of Military tactics.—On one occasion the Body Guard covering the Galloper Guns, succeeded in making the enemy sally from the Stockades—the Guns opened upon them with great success.—Eleven War boats had also been captured—Numbers of Natives were in Rangoon, and are daily returning—they assist with their country boats in carrying Commissariat Stores to Gen. Cotton's force up the river.—The following is an extract of a letter from an Officer at Donabew to our friend Rob Roy at Rangoon, through whose kindness we are enabled to lay it before our readers.—We regret much in being obliged to record the death of Major Yeates, of the 26th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, and Mr. Gibson the Birmese Interpreter.

"*Camp before Donebue, 30th March*, 1825.

"MY DEAR ROB—Here we are, after having retrograded upwards of 40 miles! We crossed the River at Sarawe, (which was only six or seven marches from Prome,) after hearing of Cotton's attack on Donebue, and arrived at that place on the 25th Inst. Cotton joined us the day before yesterday, having passed the enemy's fort under their fire; since when we have been constantly employed in landing guns, ammunition and stores. Trenches were opened some days ago, and our men are very severely worked, as, when not employed in them, they are on picquets and fatigue parties. We have had no loss worth mentioning, though the balls are constantly whizzing through the Camp. The place appears exceedingly strong, and a much better and bolder set of men than we have hitherto had to deal with, occupy it. It is said they have fifteen thousand in the Fort, headed by Bundoola, who declares he is determined to conquer or die. We expect to get the Battering Guns in the batteries to-morrow or next day, when I suppose the attack will being. Batteries are "as thick as blackberries,;" they have been erected in every direction; two long eighteens, eight twenty-pound Carronades, four long twelves, with a plentiful proportion of Mortars, Howitzers, Rockets, &c. will make the place rather warm for them. Before Gen. Cotton's arrival we had entirely run out of provisions, we are now better off, and Sarkies is selling Brandy, Sugar, &c. &c. When I reached this, I was in complete light marching order:—Brandy, *illay*,—Wine, *illay*,—Sugar, *illay*—Coffee, *illay*,—every thing *illay*! Brigadier McCreagh, we hear, is going to Sunza, and the 28th N. I. stop at Laine to keep open the communication between that and Rangoon. We have been quiet for two nights, but previous to that the enemy's guns played upon us in high style. On the first night they attacked our Camp rather vigorously, but were repulsed, and no doubt with loss. Major Yeates died at Sarawe, and Gibson the Interpreter, 17 miles from Laine. Report says the Prince of Sarawaddy is on his way down to see what he can do with us, but I do not believe it."

[*Madras Gaz. April* 20.

I saw some Letters from Donabew yesterday—*Sir Archibald* arrived there on the 25th after a retrograde movement of about 40 miles—He is encamped on a plain near the place, and was joined by General Cotton's party, who came round with their boats under the fire of the Stockade—It is considered far two strong to be attempted by escalade——we had therefore opened regular trenches, and were working night and day at Batteries for both cannon and mortars—a mode of procedure Bundoolah has not hitherto been made acquainted with—They have attacked the Camp and with a greater degree of spirit than was expected, but were repulsed with loss—Most people think that if we take it in good style, the impression will be more decisive than any thing we have yet done—I heard last night that General M'Creagh had got as far as Sunza, which is supposed to be nearly half way to Prome—The 30th N. I followed him yesterday. Major Sale is still at Bassein—We are quiet enough here, and the Burmese still settling thickly—they talk of a force coming down to amuse the good people again, but reports are so common and so various there is no believing them.

Accounts which we have seen of the 4th instant state, that Sir Archibald Campbell had got within three days march of Prome, when his Army returned to Donabew—they passed over and arrived before the place on the 25th, which is stated to be so closely invested that it is considered next to impossible if Bundoolah can escape. They have made two very desperate sorties—but were driven back with severe loss—whilst our's was trifling—one attack it appears was made with their War Elephants about 19 in number, on our body Guard, and only three got back—all the Muhouts of the others having been other killed or wounded—as well as the men upon the Elephants—there being it seems four on each, with a Ginjall. The greastest part of their War Boats have also been captured. General Cotton in the Steam Boat and a part of the Flotilla pushed past the place, the Guns playing on them—the Bundoolah's escape that way is thus cut off. Brigadier M'Creagh is stated, in some accounts, to have arrived opposide to Donabew, on the other side of the River; and it appears Sir Archibald's Army had completely surrounded the place---One hundred pieces of Artillery were ready to open on the night of the 3d instant---and a heavy cannonade was heard at Rangoon in that direction. Ships were expected to leave Rangoon for this place in a very few days after these.

[*Govt. Gazt. April* 21.

The Anniversary of HIS MAJESTY'S *Birth Day* on Saturday last, was observed with every demonstration of loyalty and respect. At Sunrise a Salute—the number of Guns corresponding with the age of HIS MAJESTY—was fired from the Fort Battery, and immediately repeated at the Palace of *His Highness the Nuwab*. *The Fort Flag Staff* was decorated with the *Flags* of different Nations, which continued flying during the day; at Noon Royal Salutes were fired: And yesterday Evening in honor of the Anniversary, a Grand Entertainment consisting of a *Ball and Supper*, was given at the Banqueting Room by the *Honorable the* GOVERNOR, to which were invited, all the Society of the Presidency.

[*Gov. Gaz. April* 26.

Ceylon Intelligence.

His Excellency the Governor was still at Aripo on the 5th current. Experiments with a Diving-bell wholly constructed at Colombo under the superintendence of Lieut. Duvernot of the Royal Staff Corps, had been tried several times on the Pearl Banks with entire success as to the utility of the machine. The divers were down once for one hour and three-quarters without the slightest inconvenience, being plentifully supplied with air from above by barrels. The bank they had been on, lies in from eight to nine fathom water. The wind having blown strongly from the Southward during three days had delayed further operations in the other Banks.

[*Mad. Gazt. A*[illegible]

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES WRITTEN DURING ILLNES.

Oh 'tis sweet to feel the enraptured glow,
That health to the spirits imparts.
But frames that are sinking and worn with woe,
Oft cover the tenderest hearts.

And the gleams of transport in sickness giv'n,
When pain has quench'd all hope below,
May shine more brightly more purely from Heav'n,
Than the sweetest joys that health can bestow.
F.

IRISH MELODIES.

Another number of *The Irish Melodies* (the Ninth) with symphonies and accompaniments by Mr. H. R. Bishop, and characteristic words by Mr. T. Moore, has just appeared. The songs possess all the attractions of those of the earlier numbers, and higher praise cannot be bestowed. We shall not occupy the time of our readers by further prefatory observations on productions familiar to the whole nation, but shall proceed to lay the following specimens of the new number before our Readers.

The following lines to the air of *The Humours of Ballamaguiry, or the Old Langolee*, are in the happiest vein of the fanciful Poet :—

" Sing ! sing ! music was given,
To brighten the gay, and kindle the loving ;
Souls here, like planets in heaven,
By harmony's laws alone are kept moving.
Beauty may boast of her eyes and her cheeks—
But love from the lips his true archery wings ;
And she who but feathers the dart when she speaks,
At once sends it home to the heart when she sings !
Then sing ! sing ! music was given.
To brighten the gay, and kindle the loving ;
Souls here, like planets in heaven,
By harmony's laws alone are kept moving.
When Love, rock'd by his mother,
Lay sleeping, as calm as a slumber could make him ;
" Hush, hush ," said Venus, " no other,
Sweet voice but his own is worthy to wake him."
Dreaming of music, he slumber'd the while,
Till faint from his lip, a soft melody broke ;
And Venus, enchanted, look'd on with a smile,
While Love to his own sweet singing awoke!
Then sing ! sing ! music was given
To brighten the gay, and kindle the loving ;
Souls here, like planets in heaven,
By harmony's laws alone are kept moving."

We add the following verses in a very different strain :—

" AIR— UNKNOWN.

" And doth not a meeting like this make amends
For all the long years I've been wandering away,
To see thus around me my youth's early friends,
As smiling as I kind as in that happy day ?
Though haply o'er some of your brows, as o'er mine
The snow-fall of time may be stealing—what then ?
Like Alps in the sun-set, thus lighted by wine,
We'll wear the gay tinge of youth's roses again.

What softened remembrances come o'er the heart,
In gazing on those we've been lost to so long,
The sorrows, the joys of which once they were part,
Still round them like visions of yesterday throng,
As letters s me hand hath invisibly traced,
Wh n held to the flame, will steal out on the sight,
So many a feeling that long seem d effaced,
The warmth of a meeting like this brings to light.

And thus, as in memory's bark, we shall glide
To visit the scene of our boyhood anew.
Tho' oft we may see, looking down on the tide,
The wreck of full many a hope shining through,
Yet still as in fancy we point to the flowers,
That once made a garden of all the gay shore,
Deceived for a moment, we think them still ours;
And breathe the fresh air of life's morning once more.

So brief our existence, a glimpse at the most
Is all we can have of the friends we hold dear ;
And oft even joy is unheeded and lost,
For want of some heart that could echo it near.
Ah ! well may we hope, when this short life is gone,
To meet in some world o more permanent bliss ;—
For a smile, or a grasp of the hand, hast'ning on,
Is all we enjoy of each other in this.

But come—the more rare such delights to the heart,
The more we should welcome and bless them the more.
They're ours when we meet--they are lost when we part—
Like birds that bring summer, and fly when'tis o'er.
Thus circling the cup, hand in hand, ere we drink,
Let sympathy pledge us thro' pleasure, thro' pain ;
That fast as a feeling but touches one link,
Her magic shall send it direct thro' the chain.
[*Morn. Chron. Nov.* 1.

POETRY.

THE POWER OF BEAUTY.

What is this soft bewitching spell
That like the airy vision flies ;
The poet's pen has fail'd to tell
What is the form he knows so well,
That rules with magic power all human destinies ?

Is it the eye that beams with fire,
And glistens brighter for the tear ;
Whose glance can kindle young desire,
Yet leave its victim to expire,
Without one pitying look his wither'd hopes to cheer !

Is it the cheek, where dwells the smile,
Enshrin'd within its roseate fane ;
And play the tyrant for awhile
Whose radiance serves but to beguile,
And clothe in double gloom refusals wintry reign ?

Is it the portal of the soul
Whose op'ning leaves like rubies glow ;
Where dwells, within the heart's controul
The power that arbitrates the whole,
Cheers with the beams of joy, or clouds with hopeless woe ?

Calcutta Intelligence.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

RATE OF PREMIUM.

BUY.	CALCUTTA, THE 19TH APRIL 1825	SELL
33 8	Remittable Loan.....	33 0
8 8	From No. 1 to 320 of 5 Per Ct. Loan....	8 0
6 0	From No. 321 to 1040 of Ditto.....	5 8
3 12	From No. 1041 to No. 1440 issued of ditto	3 4

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills..... 4 8 per cent
Ditto on Government Bills of Exchange...3 0 ,, ——
Interest on Loans on Deposit,
open date,..... 4 8 ,, ——
Ditto 3 months certain..... 4 4 ,, ——

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
1 10	On London at 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs.....	1 11
	Bombay 30 Days per 100 Bombay Rs. 92 0 *a* 93	
	Madras 30 Days per 100 Madras Rs. 94 0 *a* 98 0	
	Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 p. ct. 2 per cent Premium.	
	Bank Shares, Premium 5500 to 5550 per cent.	

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTM ENT, 4TH APRIL.

Mr. M. H. Turnbull, Third Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, for the Division of Moorshedabad.

Mr. E. Maxwell, Fourth Judge of Ditto, Ditto, Ditto,

Mr. R. Creighton, Judge and Magistrate of Dinagepore.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 11th April, 1825.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to promote the undermentioned subaltern of 15 years standing and upwards, to the rank of Captain by brevet in the East Indies only, from the 22d day of March 1825.

69th Foot—Lieutenant William H. Sherlock,.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the following transfer, to have retrospective effect from the 25th of December last.

Private John Hill, from His Majesty's 14th to the 48th Regiment.

The Brigade Major to the King's Troops, will take the earliest opportunity of forwarding Private Hill to Madras, for the purpose of joining his Corps.

The undermentioned Officers have received His Excellency the Commander in Chief's Leave of Absence for the reasons assigned :

13th Light Infantry—Lieutenant Malim, from date of Embarkation, for 2 years, to Europe, for the recovery of his Health.

44th Regiment—Lieutenant Swayne, from date of embarkation for 2 years, to Europe, on peculiarly urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kelly, of His Majesty's 54th Regiment, having furnished the prescribed Medical and other Certificates, has Leave of Absence to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation at Fort St. George under the particular circumstances of his case.

By Order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

OFFICIAL.

Political Department, April 16, 1825.

The following Copies of two Reports from Brigadier RICHARDS, adverted to in the Dispatch from Brigadier General MORRISON C. B. of the 2d instant, as Enclosure No. 2, and Copy of a Dispatch from Commodore HAYES, which were not received in time for publication in the Extra Government Gazette, of the 14th instant, are now published for general information.

Camp before Arracan, April 1, 1825.

To CAPTAIN SCOTT,
Depy. Assist. Adjt. Genl.

SIR,

I have the honor to report to you for the information of Brigadier General Morrison, C. B. Commanding the South East Division, that the storming party he did me the honor of entrusting to my charge yesterday evening, completely succeeded in effecting the object desired, with the bayonet, and without the loss of a man. That after the junction of the remainder of my Brigade, with the two 6-pounders, I made my arangements for prosecuting the success I had obtained last night. The result of which is well known to the Brigadier General.

In making this report I cannot refrain from expressing my most sincere thanks to every Officer and Man, both European and Native, engaged under my orders, for the spirit and gallantry they displayed. And I feel it my duty to state, that I received every assistance from my Brigade Major, Captain B. Fernie, and from the active exertions of Captain Hugh Gordon, who volunteered to accompany me.

I cannot close this letter without stating my high sense of gratitude to Lieutenant Wroughton, of the Surveying Department, who accompanied me for the purpose of pointing out the road, for the judgment and ability with which he executed the difficult task of leading my advance to the point of attack, to which I chiefly attribute my having so completely succeeded in gaining possession of such a very strong post (the Key of the Enemy's Position) without any loss.

I have, &c.
(Signed) N. RICHARDS, *Brigadier,*
Comdg. 1st Brigade.
(A true Copy,)
(Signed) W. B. SCOTT,
Dep. Assist. Adjt. Genl.

Camp before Arracan, April 1, 1825.

To CAPTAIN SCOTT,
Depy. Assist. Adjt. Genl.

SIR,

I deem it my duty to bring to the notice of Brigadier General Morrison, C. B. Commanding the South Eastern Division, the very gallant conduct of a Havildar of the Light Company of the 26th Regiment Native Infatry, by name Summen Sing, who was one among the very first of those who entered the Enemy's Stockade yesterday evening, and who, by displaying an example of coolness to those who followed him, clearly shewed what a noble weapon of offence the Bayonet is, when wielded by a resolute and determined Soldier.

In mentioning the gallant conduct of an Individual of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, I cannot refrain from stating, that the corps, altogether, has been, ever since it has been employed on the present service, most exemplary in every respect, whether it regards their gallantry, discipline, and steadiness in the field, or their patient endurance of privations, to which such a service as the one they have been engaged in has called on them to endure. I therefore trust, that the Brigadier General will do me the honor of bringing these circumstances to the notice of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, that the impression which may have been attached to the name of the Regiment, in consequence of the participation of some few dissolute characters in the unfortunate mutiny of the late 47th Regiment at Barrackpore, may be removed.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. RICHARDS, *Brigadier,*
Commanding 1st Brigade.
(A true Copy),
(Signed) W. B. SCOTT,
Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl.

To CAPTAIN F. CHAMPAGNE,
Military Secretary to
His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
FORT WILLIAM.
Flotilla Service.

Pondoo Prang Plains, Arracan, April 2, 1825.

SIR,

I am to request, that you will inform His Excellency, that on the 25th of March, at Kray Kingdong, the following final arrangements were made by General Morrison and myself for the disposal of the Flotilla, on the projected attack of the enemy's capital, viz. under Mr. Higgins, the *Helen* and *Trusty*, armed vessels, with half the 5th division of gun boats were stationed at the southern part of Chumballa or (Kune Plea) reach, to support the troops left in possession of Hancarrah or Chanerain Island, and eventually to take possession of Chamballa Stockades, on the enemy's moving towards Arracan.—The *Sophia*, armed brig with the other half of the 5th division gun boats were left to support the detail of troops, left at Kray Kingdong, and to protect the transports ; the 8th division of gun boats, and *Pluto* Steam gun vessel were stationed under Captain Crawfurd, in advance with Brigadier Grant.—The 1st and 7th division of gun boats, under my personal command, with the *Research*, *Asseerghur*, *Isabella*, *Brougham*, *Goliah*, *Jessy*, and four Commissariat sloops, with the guns, ammunition, provisions, &c. were destined to proceed into the Mongie, and from a junction with the army at Mahattie, near the capital.

On entering the Mongie River, I received a dispatch from Mr. Higgins, commanding the detachment of the Flotilla in Chumballa reach, stating that the enemy had evacuated the stockades, and that he had, agreeably to my order, taken possession of the same, and awaited my farther commands ; in consequence of which information, I directed that the *Sophia* and gun boats, at Kray Kingdong, should immediately join Mr. Higgins, and instructed the latter Officer to proceed with the whole detachment up the Chumballa reach to Arracan, and cause a diversion in that quarter, making every possible impression upon the enemy, in his power, without losing the Vessels under his Command.

Finding we could not approach Mahattee nearer than 6 miles, with the larger Vessels, f r want of water, we left them reduced to their native Crews, with one warrant Officer in charge of each, and proceeded on the Gun Boats, *Osprey*, and *Gonga Saugor* ; we effected the desired junction with the Army on the afternoon of the 28th; having communicated with General Morrison, and ascertained that the Gun Boats could not approach the Capital, within range of their Guns, it was determined, that the Seamen and Marines combined, should land and act with the Army, taking with them 2-24 Pounder Carronades, and requisite ammunition with us. The General proposing to make a preliminary attack upon Arracan Fort early next morning, and that I should join the Camp as above stated. I accordingly landed 2-24 Pounders, and put myself at the head of 70 Flotilla Seamen, besides Officers and Warrant Officers, together with the Crews of the Gun Boats present, amounting in all to 250 Men : we succeeded, by great exertion, in dragging the guns and carrying the shot and ammunition on the men's shoulders to the Camps, whereat we arrived 7 p. m. on the 29th ultimo, Captain Crawfurd being previously detached with the 8th Division Gun Boats, to endeavour to approach Arracan by a Channel between Mahattee and the Chamballa reach : perhaps it is here necessary to observe, that the Gun Boats brought up the Mortars, Howitzers and 2-24 Prs. field guns, with all their requisites to Mahattee.

On the 31st, General Morrison, having determined to carry the heights, commanding Arracan, I furnished, at his request, the following details, from the Flotilla, for the occasion viz. for the advance Attack, under Brigadier Richards, Lieutenant Armstrong, Mr. Howard, Mr. Montrion, Mr. Keymer, 2 Warrant Officers, and 30 Seamen ; for the support of the same under Brigadier General McBean, Captain Crawfurd, the Commander of the *Asseerghur*, Acting Lieutenant Richardson, Mr. Fruen, Mr. Jackson, 4 Warrant Officers, and 40 Seamen ; myself to accompany the General, Commanding in Chief, with the main body of the army. Upon this subject I have only to add, that the advance columns under Brigadier Richards, were completely successful, and covered themselves with glory, and that I have every reason to be proud of the gallantry and good conduct of every Officer and man under my command, with the Arracan army ; Lieutenant Armstrong has invariably distinguished himself ever since the Flotilla left Coxe's Bazar.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. HAYES,
Commodore,
Commanding the Flotilla.

P. S. I rejoice to say, that we had only one man slightly wounded, with the advance, at the Capture of Arracan.

(Signed) J. HAYES,
Commodore.

Published by Command of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council,
GEORGE SWINTON.
Sec. to Govt.

The following authentic particulars, from a private source, respecting the operations before Arracan, will be read with interest :

Muhatee, 27th March, 1825.

We left Keo Kuyne Dong at 4 A. M. yesterday morning, and reached the Camp on the banks of the Chubattra by day-light.

No operations had commenced, but the army was all in battle array under the Padow Hills. The sight was splendid. The Hills are low, but picturesque, and thinly and lightly wooded. Brigadier Grant went off with one division to the right, and met with none but natural obstacles. The General moved down to the left, parallel with, and about 900 yards distant from, the hills, whence the report of a single Jinjal fired at long intervals, and the tolling of a gong, were the only sound that proceeded to tell us, their really beautiful foliage concealed a foe. At last, as the army moved on, a wild irregular shout, or rather scream, announced their vicinity.

On this, 4 light Infantry Sepoy Companies ... ceded the brow of the hill, and excite... admiration of every one, by the style ... they advanced, not a man firing a ... had got to the summit, and ... enemy's entrenchments. All ... popping was kept up, but ... near the entrance of a pa... a pretty considerable vo... ed, and a running fire ... four minutes. Meanw... had driven the enem... and the passage of the hills was accomplished in about 10 minutes more, when the cavalry and artillery were brought up by a deep miry nullah. Four Europeans were wounded, one since dead, and six natives, I believe, in the course of the little skirmish above de scribed. The General having managed to get over the nullah, pushed on with the whole of the 1st Brigade and a few Suwars, and got to the vicinity of this place. His escort of Suwars cut up a few stragglers in the way, and one of them got wounded, but the enemy, though he paraded some few hours, shewed no disposition to make any other use of them. The apparently impassable nullah having been rendered practicable for a coach and four by the Pioneers, in a few hours we all got over and passed the day under trees, within a mile and a half of this place, and on a beautiful plain, in reaching which we were delighted at meeting, for the first time, a nullah with a hard gravelly and sandy bottom. In the evening, we could see the enemy busily engaged in throwing up entrenchments parallel with the river.

This morning, the position, which from prisoners just brought in appears to have been defended by 15000 men, only 500 of whom had muskets, was attacked, and after a little firing, in the course of which some of our men were wounded, the river having been ascertained to be fordable, the enemy bolted as one column had crossed and another was advancing. The horse got over and cut up a few. This is an extremely pretty place, and the whole appearance of the country, since we passed the Padow Hill, has improved amazingly. The weather is delightful, and there is now no natural obstacle to surmount between this and Arracan, for which place we, I conclude, start to-morrow morning. The reply from Khioone Pheela has arrived, and contains nothing but abuse and defiance, saying, their great general is at Arracan, and will give us a proper drubbing.

Mata Deen gives a most ludicrous account of his reception. They blustered at a great rate, but, on the whole, treated him well.

Pandow Plain, 2d April, 1825.

" In my last letter I described as well as I could the affairs at Muhattee, but regret to find

(Continued in the Supplement.)

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE [illegible]

SATURDAY, MAY [illegible]

(*Continued from the last Page.*)

that our loss, on that occasion, was infinitely more severe than I had been led to suppose. This took place on the 27th ultimo, the following day we remained at Muhattee, and at daylight on the 29th, left it to proceed in this direction. The morning was foggy, so much so that to avoid stumbling upon any unexpected obstacle, the army was obliged to halt repeatedly. At about 8 o'clock, or perhaps rather earlier, the mist begininng to dissipate, we were enabled to perceive the real situation of the enemy, who occupied a position of the nature of which no correct notion whnsever could be formed from any description such as native informants can furnish of the localities even of the place of their own residence.

We expected to have found detached stockades on heights, but instead of this we found a connected line of entrenchments carried along the crest of a range of hills, all running parallel for some distance with the town, but extending considerably beyond it.

The advanced party, consisting of part of H. M. 54th Regiment, the Madras Brigade, five Companies of the 2d Light Infantry, and the Rifle Company of the Mug Levy, were under General Mc Bean, whom we found posted at a Tank, distant about a quarter of a mile from an entrenched hill, which it was determined to attack. A few minutes after our arrival, we saw the column emerging from the jungle which covered the base of the hill, and a considerable space of plain beneath, and struggling hard to scramble up a steep sandy looking acclivity, at the summit of which were the Burmese ensconced in a ditch with a parapet, over which their busts alone were perceptible to us, though less so to the assailants, at whom they kept thronwing down large stones, while from the contiguous heights, a heavy flanking fire was directed against the gallant party, who still, though tardily, appeared to be ascending. It was a moment of keen and anxious interest. Our men being stretched at length along the face of the hill, the effect of the fire was not so clearly discernable as it would have been, had they advauced in an erect posture.

One or two we could see approaching close to the summit, but the apparently bold bearing of the Burmese, shewed that they knew the natural obstacles to be almost insurmountable.

At last, one by one, they glided down till not a red coat was to be seen above the line, to which the jungle extended, About this time a detachment of six companies of the Madras troops, who had been standing near, when we spectators were assembled at the Tank, were ordered to proceed to the support of the first party, which consisted of two companies of the 54th, five of the Light Infantry, and the Mug Riflemen. The Madrassies marched off in fine style under Captain Freneh.

In a couple of minutes this party was hid from our view by the jungle, whence immediately begun to issue the interesting but mournful looking train of those who had suffered in the first [illegible]

Meanwhile the fire from the heights continued, and all hopes of an assault proving succesful having been abandoned, the General ordered the camp to be pitched, and the men to be withdrawn.

Several rumours had previously been circulated regarding poor French, but as they all proved unfounded, I left the tank with the fullest confidence of his being in safety, but on my way to my tent, was grieved to learn, that after receiving a wound, too slight to reduce him to retire, he had been struck in the neck, below the ear, and killed almost instantaneously. A more gentlemanlike gallant fellow I have seldom met with, and scarcely a man in camp could be more generally regretted than he has been. The Burmese, of course, began to crow and clap their wings, some of the dancing about with a Dow in each hand, on the tops of the hills, and shouting and screaming, from one end of their lofty position to the other, and blazing away with all their cannon, of which, fortunately, they had but few, as our camp was within their range. Our Artillery kept firing Sharpnells, with more noise than effect, till evening. The Burmese really made game of these formidable missiles, ducking into their ditches when they burst, and then springing up and dancing as if in derision. During the 30th nothing particular occurred, the General having determined on waiting for the mortars before making another assault. In the evening, I ascended the hills on our side of the Pandow Plain, whence I had a good view of the enemy's position, and of the town of Arracan immediately beyond, and at some points belanded with it—a more formidable situation, had it been occupied by a brave and determined foe, cannot possibly be imagined; attacking it in front having proved of no avail, it was determined to assail them on their flank.

Accordingly, during the whole day of the 31st, the Artillery continued firing from mortars at the hill which had been first attacked, in order to draw their attention from the front, where the real assault was to be made at the very opposite extremity of the line. At about 8 P. M., Brigadier Richards moved off with six Companies of His Majesty's 44th, 3 of 26th, and 3 of 49th Native Infantry, 30 Seamen under Lieutenant Armstrong of the *Research*, and 30 dismounted Suwars of Gardner's Horse, who, by the bye, volunteered to a man for the duty, and made the only difficulty to be whom to reject when all were ready and few only were required.

Though there was moonlight, yet it was evident, from the silence of the Burmese, that the movement from the camp had not been detected from the height. You may easily imagine our anxiety, as we remained on the plains, straining our ears to catch the first sound that might issue from the hill. Three hours passed with a limping pace while we were in this state of expectation, and all this time was Richards advancing with a stealthy but steady pace towards his object. The hill was exactly 447 feet in height, but the road by which the party ascended was winding and so precipitous, that 30 men might have rendered it impassable. At last, a few minutes after 11, a shot from the hill proclaimed that the enemy had discovered the advance of the assailants. The whole camp was, in a moment, on foot—a yell or two from the Burmese was followed by a pretty sharp fire for a very short period, and then "the British Grenadiers," by the drums and fifes, told us the point was carried, even before the pre-concerted signal, by Rockets, could be given.

[*Govt. Gaz. April* 18.

English News.

THE ARMY.

The 72d regiment, under the command of General Sir JOHN HOPE, are about to resume the tartan, and become a Highland regiment. A very splendid set of dirks has been prepared for the Officers by an ingenious countryman, Mr. Saunderson; they are ornamented with Scotch stones; the finest Cairngorums have been collected, and are set in gold, mounted in silver; the most sumptuous article of uniform, perhaps, at present used by any regiment in his Majesty's service.

THE SUN.—OCTOBER 21.

On the 9th of October, 1823, at Amerapoorah, the capital of the Birmah Empire, in the East Indies, in the 32d year of his age, died, George Mottram, youngest child of the late John and Mary Stockdale, of Piccadilly; he was born on his mother's birth-day, the 13th of August, and died in the same month she did, one year before her: of his death, however, she was never informed: that anguish I resolved she should be spared, fearing the consequences at her advanced period of life, to a frame [illegible] shaken and [illegible] so feeling.

Owing to the remoteness of the [illegible] where he breathed his last, nine months elapsed ere the intelligence reached us; consequently we only knew it about three months previous to her death.

"It appears that he went with an investment from Calcutta, to the Birmah Country, where scarcely a European resides; and his death, occasioned by a fever, took place the day after he arrived at the capital of the Birmah Empire."

The follwing extract from the letter of a resident merchant at Amerapoorah, the capital of Ava, to his father in England, is the *only* account that our family have yet received of their loss. M. R. S.

"I arrived safely at Rangoon, after a boisterous passage:—left there the 1st September (1823), and arrived with a fleet of three boats on the 8th October at Ava. A Mr. Stockdale (son of Mr. Stockdale the bookseller), who came up under my convoy with a boat of merchandise, unfortunately died from a fever the day after we reached Ava. I buried him the following day, or rather an American Baptist Missionary did so, with my attendance. What an impression did this circumstance make on me! We shared the dangers of the voyage together, and whether the damps of the night (for we often kept watch ourselves), or the heat of the sun by day, was the origin of the disease, I know not; but he fell ill at Lillaymom, about two-thirds of his way to Ava, and scarcely rose from his bed after. I did all in my power to relieve him, but he trusted to a Birmah practitioner of Medicine, rather then our usual mode of treating a fever: and I think fell a prey to it. Had he taken the proper remedies, I think his life might have been saved. His death has caused me considerable trouble here since my arrival, as false informations have been given to the King, of my being his debtor in 10,000 rupees, whereas I did not owe him one farthing. As he died intestate, the King gets all his property; and consequently he is very cool towards me, who he thinks wishes to cheat him out of so large a sum."

THE SCOTS[illegible]

The Australian Co[illegible] *City of Edinburgh*, was harbour on Monday by th[illegible] yacht, and went over to Burnt [illegible] water, previous to sailing for Van[illegible] Land, &c.

THE SUN,—OCTOBER 28.

[MORNING CHRONICLE.]

The address of the Assistant Barrister to Lord Clermont, in the account of the trial at the Dundalk Quarter Sessions, October 14, given by *The Freeman's Journal*, is altogether a curiosity in its way. The particulars of the two assaults with which his Lordship was charged on two boys, the one twelve years of age, the other fourteen, appeared in *The Chronicle* some time ago. It was altogether a strange proceeding—such indeed as could occur only in a country in which one class was long habituated to impunity, and the rest of the people to be wantonly oppressed and outraged. The assaults were so completely proved, too, that the Assistant Barrister "could not perceive a point to hang at doubt upon."—The Jury having found a verdic of Guilty, the Assistant Barrister stated it as the unanimous opinion of the Bench, "that the assaults for which the Noble Lord then stood convicted were of the slightest description—he might add, of the most frivolous nature" (we must bear in mind that slight and frivolous are very different in different countries—the poor man, whose cheek Mr. Wakefield saw cut open with a horsewhip, in presence of several Magistrates, at a fair in Ireland, was very slightly assaulted; in short, to kill in some parts of Ireland is thought a very frivolous affair). But pass we on to the point in the Address which induces us to notice the production at all; for oppression being the order of the day in Ireland, it is only when any thing occurs out of the way that we can allude to it "It had been more than insinuated," said this Judge, "by his Lordship's talented advocate, that this prosecution did not emanate from the injured feelings of the party, neither was it carried on at their expence, but that it was promoted by a body of intriguing individuals, associated together for reducing to their own base level, every person in society conspicuous for rank, talent, or eminent virtue. Placed where he was, it was not for him to say whether such was the fact or not; but assuming it to be so, it was truly melancholy that his Lordship should be the victim of any such vile conspiracy." Here is language for a Judge! Vile conspiracy! It is a vile conspiracy when two or three individuals enable, by their assistance, a poor man to obtain that justice for a wrong done to him by a man of rank and wealth, from which his own poverty would exclude him. This is vile in the extreme. What is the use of making law expensive if the rich are not to have the advantage of this against the poor? O vile conspiracy. But when a number of Peers and wealthy men club their purses to bring an humble individual to justice for a political libel, there is no oppression here—no vile conspiracy—it is patriotism. Surely this Assistant-Barrrister will not have the assurance to pretend, that when the Duke of Wellington, the majority of the Bench of Bishops, and other patriotic individuals formed themselves into an as[illegible] for crushing all who expressed sentiments [illegible] their own, by means of that admira[illegible] Law of Libel, that his Grace and the Bench were guilty of a vile conspiracy! O, no! such a thought never could have entered his head. Vile means merely interfering in behalf of the meek and lowly.

MORNING CHRONICLE,—Nov. 1.

SINGULAR COURT MARTIAL.

There is in some of the newspapers the report of two courts martial held at Malta on the 1st and 24th of March, 1824, and afterwards re-assembled for a revision of the sentences. Two officers of artillery were the parties prosecuted, and they were dismissed the service.—we do not say unjustly, considering what sort of thing an army is, and what an absolute surrender of all his faculties must be required of every man who once consents to make himself a portion of that powerful but passive instrument. The particular crime, however, of these gentlemen was one which we will venture to say was never yet recorded or anticipated in any catalogue of offences against law or gospel. It was nothing less, on the part of Lieutenant Dawson, than refusing to fire certain rounds of artillery in honour of a tutelar Saint whose name is not given for our edification, but who seems to have been an important personage in the eyes of our Maltese fellow subjects. The commandant of artillery had issued orders that the Saint should be saluted—the lieutenant remonstrated; then declined the office; and, as we gather from the learned Adjutant-General, pleaded some religious notion for his disobedience of orders and disregard of the Saint.

A Captain ATCHISON, it seems, did not enforce the commands of his superiors upon Lieutenant Dawson, and was also tried, and cashiered for this negative transgression. His Majesty, in approving both sentences, takes occasion to lay it down as a military postulate, that if "religious principles were allowed to be urged "by individual officers as a plea for disobedience "of orders, the discipline of the army would "sustain an injury which might be dangerous to "the welfare of the state." What, then, it may be asked, are officers to despise all scruples of conscience, and fly in the face of what they conceive to be a religious duty? Undoubtedly not; [illegible] clothes [illegible] cise great [illegible] professions are [illegible] fied to give the Sta[illegible] ney, by shooting away [illegible] dered, let the purpose be [illegible] Heaven, or to compliment the [illegible] posed reception there. Now, it [illegible] probable, that Messrs. ATCHISON a[illegible] who felt so much religious delicacy about [illegible] blank cartridge in a Catholic country, to indulge the foolish reverence of the inhabitants for their Saint, had never betrayed the least hesitation, or asked so much as a single question (and for that, as soldiers, they deserve no blame), when, in the course of their professional lives, they received orders to fire in earnest, and with *ball*-cartridge, and thus to help as many living creatures as they could to the honour of *canonization*. So much for misplaced scrupulosity. At the same time, the Adjutant-General, and the whole belligerent bench at the Horse Guards, may, we should think, be tolerably easy as to any extensive injury arising to the service from the religious whims of officers.

THE RIGHT HON. ROBERT PEEL.

To return to cash payments, after a restriction of 22 years, was perhaps the most formidable operation, of a pacific and domestic nature, which the British Legislature had to encounter during the present century. Mr. Peel was chosen Chairman of the Committee of the Lower House, and brought the bill into Parliament which provided for the gradual return to cash payments, and which is distinguished by his name. It was with peculiar fitness that Mr. Peel was appointed Home Secretary, while these important operations were carried into effect. Early in 1822 his official career began, and hitherto it has been smooth and successful beyond precedent, and far beyond the anticipation of political prophets. The resumption of cash payments has been so complete, and yet so free, not only from mischief, but even from blame, that it may well be doubted whether there existed any cause of hesitation or apprehension in undertaking so vast a change. During the agricultural depression of 1822, repeated attempts were made in the House of Commons to charge Mr. Peel's Bill with at least a large share in accomplishing the evil, but time and its salutary changes have probably satisfied Mr. Western himself that the bill was innocent of the charge.

Mr. Peel has had the fortune to give a severer blow to the credit of a certain seer "out of doors," than all the speeches and all the Acts of Parliament were able to administer. The suspension of the Habeas Corpus in 1817, and the Six Acts, in 1819, left the seer decked in all his robes of authority and imposition, but the cash payment bill has stript him bare, and sent him forth the helpless object of endless merriment. Political prophecy may generally be effectually secured against distinct, decisive conviction of falsehood. Measures of extensive and complicated policy become in their progress so mixed up with other operations, and in their results embrace so much of consequences, whose causes were quite foreign to them, that the arraigned prophet can easily escape all charges of ignorance or want of foresight. This facility of escape was amply illustrated both in the rise and in the fall of Napoleon Bonaparte. General prognostications of the impracticability of Mr. Peel's Bill might have, in like manner, obtained impunity; but the luckless seer, confident of triumph, and determined to cut off from his opponents all possibility of retreat, reduced the question to the exact precision of a mathematical proposition. "If the bill is persisted in,"—"if the bill is not repealed,"—"if its provisions and enactments remain in force to the end of the year 1823, I will be broiled on a gridiron." This was quite specific. There was no evasion, for there was the gridiron in front of the prophecy, the very instrument familiar to every eye. The time has passed away, the bill remains in full force without change or modification, and the seer stands convicted and self condemned to be broiled on the gridiron. This is a signal conquest. Aristæus has noosed Proteus so completely that no power of transmutation, no art of twisting or writhing can extricate him;

"And unextinguished laughter shakes the sky."

In the official transactions of the Home Secretary, he is distginuished for vigilance, extensive enquiry, prompt attention, and firm conduct. The Home Office being the highest police establishment, the consideration of cases of conviction and punishment necessarily forms one of the most difficult duties of its President. Impartial attention, humane assiduity in ascer-

[redacted] of the
[redacted]ediate li-
[redacted]easy to foresee

[redacted]rliament a character
[redacted]gnified oratory; of seri-
[redacted] but imposing logic; of un-
[redacted]ation of facts, and honest attach-
[redacted]deliberate conviction. While Secre-
[redacted]or Ireland, and during the interval that he was without office, he indulged often in classical quotations and learned references; this trick, savouring in his hands of the mere schoolboy or the pedant, the Secretary of State has entirely renounced. There is no attempt at display, no apparent labour, no conceit, no antithesis, no brilliancy in his speeches, yet they are always equal to the subject, and completely exhaust the question in issue. His manner is solemn and forcible; his voice distinct and agreeable; his gestures earnest and persuasive. The youthful appearance of his countenance and the genteel grace of his person, contrasted with his sober earnestness and firm consistency, add much to the force and persuasiveness of his eloquence. It is well known that he has been strenuously and uniformly opposed to what is called Catholic Emancipation. In the discussions upon this subject he showed very great ability; his speeches were not only the best, but they were absolutely good All the arguments which were applicable to the question he used with skill and effect; his tone was temperate and manly; and his views of the treatment of opinion and the distribution of public offices at least bespoke a reflecting mind. Upon this question he is separated from all the Cabinet Ministers in the Lower House. He has also shown a greater degree of gentleness towards members of the Holy Alliance, at least in his speeches. He is, in fact, an avowed, uncompromising Tory and he has sustained the character with uniform consistency.

JONATHAN.

THE SUN,—NOVEMBER 10.

[MORNING CHRONICLE.]

The Paris Papers of Sunday are nearly barren of intelligence. The *Journal des Débats*, adverting to the approaching evacuation of Spain by the French Armies, asks, "what guarantees the present state of Spain offers for the maintenance of public tranquillity, and for the safety of the Royal Family of that country? What Financial resource —what military means are left in the hands of King Ferdinand to consolidate and defend his authority? Alas, a gloomy and most alarming future presents itself to the mind. We have been parties to a policy at once very weak, very capricious, and very ill suited to conciliate men's minds, and pacify a kingdom. Destitutions and nominations, week after week, lists of proscription, in the form of amnesty, regulations of purification, more impracticable even than pitiless, and lists of suspected, comprising a whole people, and a Police which, in its inconceivable proclamations, denounces the lukewarmness and disunion of its own agents; such are the elements of peace which we leave behind us on quitting Madrid." Such are some of the fruits of the glorious triumphs of the French. Others will immediately follow. The parties whom the presence of the French now restrains, are sharpening their daggers, as it were, to plunge them in each other's breast the first favourable moment. Thus the French will have the fame of having, at an enormous expence, excited an insurrection, and overthrown an established Government, and deluged the whole country with blood. But then the King of France has obtained an army; and compared with such an object, what is this waste of life, this extremity of misery, and the ruin of a large kingdom? What are millions when weighed in the balance against a legitimate King?—It appears from these Journals that the arrest of M. Coussin, the tutor of the Duke of Montebello, at Dresden, by the Prussian Government, has excited a great sensation at Paris. We refer our readers to a letter from our Paris Correspondent, for a key to this transaction. It appears that the Minister for Foreign Affairs, as soon as he was informed by M. Royer Collard of the arrest of M. Coussin, lost no time in urging warmly his immediate liberation. The insolence of Prussia, in arresting a French subject in an independent kingdom, has, it seems, excited a keen indignation in France.

[THE PUBLIC LEDGER.]

Advices were received yesterday from Constantinople, dated the 11th ult., which confirm the account of the total destruction of the Turkish fleet, with the exception of the Captain Pacha's ship and two frigates which had re-entered the Dardanelles, though in a very shattered condition. The rest of the fleet, the most formidable which the Porte had fitted out in this war, had either become a prey to the flames, or fallen into the hands of the Greeks, who, at the end of a most active campaign, have a much larger naval force than they had at its commencement, on account of the many valuable prizes which they have made. Thus they will be enabled to open the next under better auspices than ever; and the Porte, with the hopes proportionably depressed. The last disaster which the Turks had suffered, as it was also the greatest, took place on the 6th ult. at Mitylene; and the terror, which it caused in the Turkish capital, is said to have fully corresponded with its magnitude. Accounts received

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[redacted] Marseilles.
[redacted], that the num-
[redacted]eeks, was so con-
[redacted] Napoli di Roma-
[redacted]e. We almost suspect
[redacted]aching to its close; and
[redacted]me in the Seraglio will be
[redacted]g terms of pacification to the
[redacted] principle of recognizing their in-

THE TIMES.—NOVEMBER 10.

Letters from Orenburg, of the 30th of September, inform us that his Imperial Majesty had arrived there in good health, and furnish us with the following interesting particulars of the occurrences during his Majesty's visit:—

The Emperor first went to the Bazaar, where the Nomade tribes of the Kirghis Steppe (or Desert), as well as traders from the more civilized provinces of Upper Asia, bring their goods to exchange for Russian produce and manufactures. Many thousand Kirghise, mounted on the fleetest horses, and richly dressed, received his Majesty with shouts of joy, which continued for above an hour. These Nomades were intoxicated with joy; every one desired the pleasure of beholding the features of his Sovereign; and, animated by this desire, they crowded round his Majesty so closely, that it was impossible for him to alight from his carriage. He was therefore unable to get near enough to see the operations of the traffic, the chief articles of which are the produce of the numerous herds and flocks which constitute the wealth of these countries. Meantime, the Russian merchants had the honour to present to the august traveller bread and salt, and the Bucharians and Khirans on their side presented fruit according to the custom of their country. Hereupon the Emperor went to the salt-works of Heiskaja, which have attained a great degree of perfection within a few years. His Majesty spent considerable time minutely examining every part of the works, with which, and the good appearance of the workman, he was highly satisfied. On the way to Heiskaja his Majesty stopped in the midst of a considerable hord of Kirghise, and condescended to visit the kibitkas (tents) of the first wife and the daughters of the Khan Chergasy, as well as the dwellings of the Sultans Mundiar and Nessianoff. When the Emperor left the camp all the Sultans, and a great number of Kirghise, accompanied his Majesty to the distance of several verts (three verts 21 English miles) A number of these Kirghise were mounted on camels, which kept up with the horses, and made an extraordinary appearance. The following day the Khans waited on the Emperor, who received them graciously, and presented the two Khans with rich diamond rings with his cipher: hereupon, his Majesty permitted the second wife of the Khan Chergasy, who lives with him at Orenburg, to be presented to him. The two wives of the Khan received rich diadems, and his daughter's ear-rings. These Khans and Sultans particularly attracted the attention of his Majesty at the ball which was given by the military Governor of Orenburg, and during he parade, to which they were invited. After the parade, in which the troops received the approbation of his Majesty, an immense number of Kirghise, with their Sultans who had posted themselves in a line, again made the air resound with their joyful acclamations The Emperor during this visit, the memory of which will be indelible in our hearts, was frequently pleased to express his entire satisfaction with the good order and excellent administration [redacted] remote provinces.

Count Nesselrode arrived in t[redacted] of October.

CONVERSATION OF LORD BYRON.

BY THOMAS MEDWIN, ESQ OF THE 24TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

EXTRACTS.

I went to Italy late in the autumn of 1821, for the benefit of my health. Lord Byron, accompanied by Mr. Rogers as far as Florence, had passed on a few days before me, and was already at Pisa when I arrived.

His travelling equipage was rather a singular one, and afforded a strange catalogue for the *Dogana*; seven servants, five carriages, nine horses, a monkey, a bull dog, a mastiff, two cast, three pea-fowls and some hens, formed part of his live stock; these, and all his books, consisting of a very large library of modern works (for he bought all the best that came out), together with a vast quantity of furniture, might well be termed with Cæsar, "impediments,"

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20th November.—"This is the Lung' Arno: he has hired the Lanfranchi palace for a year. It is one of those marble piles that seem built for eternity, whilst the family whose name it bears no longer exists," said Shelley, as we entered a hall that seemed built for giants.

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The palace was of such size, that Lord Byron only occupied the first floor; and at the top of the staircase leading to it was the English bull dog, whose chain was long enough to guard the door, and prevent the entrance of strangers.

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When we were announced, we found his Lordship writing. His reception was frank and kind; he took me cordially by the hand, and said:

"You are a relation and schoolfellow of Shelley's---we do not meet as strangers---you must allow me to continue my letter on account of the post. Here's something for you to read, Shelley (giving him part of his MS. of "Heaven and Earth"); tell me what you think of it."

During the few minutes that Lord Byron was finishing his letter, I took an opportunity of narrowly observing him, and drawing his portrait in my mind. Thorwaldsen's bust is too thin-necked and young for Lord Byron. None of the engravings gave me the least idea of him. I saw a man of about five feet seven or eight, apparently forty years of age; as was said of Milton, he barely escaped being short and thick. His face was fine, and the lower part symetrically moulded; for the lips and chin had that curved and definite outline that distinguishes Grecian beauty. His forehead was high, and his temples broad; and he

[redacted]paleness in his complexion, almost to wan[redacted] His hair, thin and fine, had almost become [redacted]y, and waved in natural and graceful curls over his head, that was assimilating itself fast to the "bald first Cæsars." He allowed it to grow longer behind than it is accustomed to be worn, and at that time had mustachios, which were not sufficiently dark to be becoming.

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His teeth were small, regular, and white; these I afterwards found, he took great pains to preserve.*

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"I have been concerned," said he, "in many duels as second, but only in two as principal; one was with Hobhouse before I became intimate with him The best marksmen at a target are not the surest in the field. Cecil and Stackpoole's affair proved this. They fought after a quarrel of three years, during which they were practising daily Stackpoole was so good a shot that he used to cut off the heads of the fowls for dinner as they drank out of the coops about. He had every wish to kill his antagonist, but he received his death-blow from Civil, who fired rather fine, or rather was the quickest shot of the two. All he said when falling was, 'D—n it, have I missed him? Shelley is a much better shot then I am, but he is thinking of metaphysics rather than of firing."

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He dined at half an hour after sunset (at twenty four o'clock;) then drove to Count Gamba's, the Countess Guiccioli's father, passed several hours in her society, returned to his palace, and either read or wrote till two or three in the morning; occasionally drinking spirits diluted with water as a medicine, from a dread of a nephritic complaint, to which he was, or fancied himself, subject. Such was his life at Pisa.

The Countess Guiccioli is twenty-three years of age, though she appears no more than seventeen or eighteen, Unlike most of the Italian women, her complexion is delicately fair. Her eyes, large, dark, and languishing, are shaded by the longest eyelashes in the world; and her hair, which is ungathered on her head, plays over her falling shoulders in a profusion of natural ringlets of the darkest auburn. Her figure is, perhaps, too much *embonpoint* for her height, but her bust is perfect; her features want little of possessing a Grecian regularity of outline; and she has the most beautiful mouth and teeth imaginable. It is impossible to see without admiring—to hear the Guiccioli speak without being fascinated. Her amiability and gentleness show themselves, in every intonation of her voice, which, and the music of her perfect Italian, give a peculiar charm to every thing she utters. Grace and elegance seem component parts of her nature. Notwithstanding that she adores Lord Byron, it is evident that the exile and poverty of her aged father sometimes affect her spirits and throw a shade of melancholy on her countenance, which adds to the deep interest this lovely girl creates.

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Lord Byron is certainly very much attached to her, without being actually in love. * * *

Calling on Lord Byron one evening after the opera, we happened to talk of *Cavelieri Serventi*, and Italian women; and he contended that much was to be said in excuse for them, and in defence of the system.

"We will put out of the question," said he, "a *Covalier Serventeism*—that is only another term for porstitution, where the women get all the money they can, and have (as is the case in all such contracts) no love to give in exchange. I speak of another and a different service."

"Do you know how a girl is brought up here?" continued he "Almost from infancy she is deprived of the endearments of home, and shut up in a convent till she has attained a marriageable or [redacted]kelable age. The father now looks out for a sui[redacted] [redacted] a certain portion of his fortune [redacted] for the dower of his children, his object is to find some needy man of equal rank, or a very rich one, the older the better, who will consent to take his daughter off his hands, under the market price This, if she happen to be handsome, is not difficult of accomplishment. Objections are seldom made on the part of the young lady to the age, and personal and other defects of the intended, who perhaps visits her once in the parlour as a matter of form or curiosity. She is too happy to get her liberty on any terms, and he her money or her person. There is no love on either side. What happiness is to be expected, or constancy, from such a *liaison?*

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"Except Greece (said his Lordship), I was never so attached to any place in my life as to Ravenna, and but for the failure of the Constitutionalists and this fracas, should probably never have left it. The peasantry are the best people in the world, and the beauty of their women is extraordinary. Those at Tivoli and Frescati, who are so much vaunted, are mere Sabines, coarse creatures, compared to the Romagnese. You may talk of your English women, and it is true that out of one hundred Italians and English you will find thirty of the latter handsome; but then there will be one Italian on the other side of the scale, who will more than balance the deficit in numbers."

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"I heard afterwards (said Lord Byron) that Mrs. Charlment had been the means of poisoning Lady Noel's mind against me; that she had employed herself and others in watching me in London, and had reported having traced me into a house in Portland-place. There was one act of which I might justly have complained, and which was unworthy of any one but such a confidante: I allude to the breaking open my writing desk. A book was found in it that did not do such credit to my taste in literature, and some letters from a married woman, with whom I had been intimate before my marriage. The use that was made of the latter was most unjustifiable, whatever may be thought of the breach of confidence that led to their discovery. Lady Byron sent them to the husband of the lady, who had the good sense to take no notice of their contents. The gravest accusation that has been made against me is that of having intrigued with Mrs. Mardyn in my own house; introduced her to my own table, &c. There never was a more unfounded calumny. Being on the Committee of Drury lane Theatre, I have no doubt that several actresses called on me: but as to Mrs. Mardyn, who was a beautiful woman,

* For this purpose he used tobacco when he first went into the open air; and he told me he was in the habit of grinding his teeth in his sleep, to prevent which he was forced to put a napkin between them.

and might have been a dangerous visitress, I was scarcely acquainted (to speak) with her. I might even make a more serious charge against———than employing spies to such suspected amours,

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"You ask if Lady Byron were ever in love with me—I have answered that question already—No! I was the fashion when she first came out: I had the character of being a great rake, and was a great dandy; both of which young ladies like. She married me from vanity and the hope of reforming and fixing me. She was a spoiled child, and naturally of a jealous disposition: and this was increased by the infernal machinations of those in her confidence.

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"All my former friends, even my cousin, George Byron, who had been brought up with me, and whom I loved as a brother, took my wife's part He followed the stream when it was strongest against me, and can never expect any thing from me: he shall never touch a sixpence of mine. I was looked upon as the worst of husbands, the most abandoned and wicked of men, and my wife as a suffering angel—an incarnation of all the virtues and perfections of the sex. I was abused and in the public prints made the common talk of private companies, hissed as I went to the House of Lords, insulted in the streets, afraid to go to the theatre, whence the unfortunate Mrs. Mardyn had been driven with insult."

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"Americans are the only people to whom I never refused to shew myself. The Yankees are great friends of mine. I wish to be well thought of on the other side of the Atlantic; not that I am better appreciated there, than on this; perhaps worse."

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"Venice," resumed he, "is a melancholy place to reside in;—to see a city die as she does, is a sad contemplation. I sought to distract my mind from a sense of her desolation, and my own solitude, by plunging into a vortex that was any thing but pleasure.

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"I was not so young when my father died, but that I perfectly remember him: and had very early a horror of matimony, from the sight of domestic broils: this feeling came over me very strongly at my wedding. Something whispered me that I was sealing my own death warrant. I am a great believer in presentiments.

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"The day before I proposed to Lady Byron, I had no idea of doing so.

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"I lost my father when I was only six years of age. My mother, when she was in rage with me (and I gave her cause enough) used to say 'Ah, you little dog, you are a Byron all over; you are as bad as your father. * * But, in fact, my father was, in his youth, any thing but a 'Cœlebs in search of a wife.' He would have made a bad hero for Hannah More. He ran out three fortunes, and married or ran away with three women, and once wanted a guinea, that he wrote for. I have the note.

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"You have heard the unfortunate story of his duel with his relation and neighbour. After that melancholy event he shut himself up at Newstead, and was in the habit of feeding crickets, which were his only companions, He had made them so tame as to crawl over him, and used to whip them with a whisp of straw, if two familiar. When he died, tradition says that they left the house in a body.

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"I never wrote any thing worth mentioning till I was in love, Dante dates his passion for Beatrice at twelve. I was almost as young when I fell over head and ears in love; but I anticipate, I was sent to Harrow at twelve, and spent my vacations at Newstead. It was there that I first saw Mary C[redacted]———. She was several years older than myself but, at my age, boys like something older than themselves, as they do younger, later in life. Our estates adjoined: but, owing to the unhappy circumstances of the feud to which I before alluded, our families (as is generally the case with neighbours who happen to be relations) were never on terms of more than common civility, scarcely those. I passed the summer vacation of this year among the Malvern hills; those were days of romance! She was the *beau ideal* of all that my youthful fancy could paint of beautiful; and I have taken all my fables about the ecclesiastical nature of women from the perfection my imagination created in her —I say created, for I found her, like the rest of her sex, any thing but angilic.

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"Venice," said he "I detest every recollection of the place, the people, and my pursuits. I there mixed again in society, trod again the old ground of conversaziones, balls, and concerts, was every night at the opera, a constant frequenter at the Ridotta during the Carnival, and, in short, entered into all the dissipation of that luxurious place. Every thing in a Venetian life—its gondolas, its effeminating indolence—its Siroccos,—tend to enervate the mind and body."

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"Women were there as they have ever been fated to be, my bane! Like Napoleon, I have always had a great contempt for women; and formed this opinion of them not hastily, but from my own fatal experience.

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"The Turks and Eastern people manage these matters better than we do. They lock them up, and they are much happier. Give a woman a looking-glass and a few sugar plums, and she will be satisfied,

"I have suffered from the other sex ever since I can remember any thing. I began by being jilted, and ended by being unwived. Those are wisest who make no connection of wife or mistress."

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"I always took great delight," observed he, "in the English Cathedral service. It cannot fail to inspire every man, who feels at all, with devotion. Notwithstanding which, Christianity is not the best source of inspiration for a poet. No poet should be tied down to a direct profession of faith. Metaphysics open a vast field; Nature, and anti-Mosaical speculations on the origin of the world, a wide range, and sources of poetry that are shut out by Christianity."

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Another time he said, "One mode of worship yields to another; no religion has lasted more than two thousand years. Out of the eight hundred millions that the globe contains, only two hundred millions are Christians. Query—What is become of the six hundred millions that do not believe, and

of those incalculable millions that lived before CHRIST?

"People at home are mad about Missionary Societies, and missions to the East. I have been applied to to subscribe, several times since, and once before I left England. The Catholic Priests have been labouring hard for nearly a century; but what have they done? Out of eighty millions of Hindoos, how many proselytes have been made? Sir J. Malcolm, said, at Murray's, before several persons, that the Padres, as he called them, had only made six converts at Bombay during his time, and that even this black little flock forsook their shepherds when the rum was out. Their faith evaporated with the fumes of the arrack."

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"I should most likely have passed the remainder of my life in Turkey, if I had not been called home by my mother's death and my affairs," said he. "I mean to return to Greece, and shall in all probability die there."

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"I became a member of Drury-lane Committee, at the request of my friend Douglas Kinnaird, who made over to me a share of 500*l.* for the purpose of qualifying me to vote. One need have other qualifications besides money for that office. I found the employment not over pleasant, and not a little dangerous, what with Irish authors and pretty poetesses. Five hundred plays were offered to the theatre during the year I was Literary Manager. You may conceive that it was no small task to read all this trash, and to satisfy the bards that it was so.

"When I first entered upon theatrical affairs, I had some idea of writing for the house myself, but soon became a convert to Pope's opinion on that subject. Who would condescend to the drudgery of the stage, and enslave himself to the humours, the caprices, the taste or tastelessness of the age? Besides, one must write for particular actors, have them continually in one's eye, sacrifice character to the personating of it, cringe to some favourite of the public, neither give him too many nor too few lines to spout, think how he would mouth such and such a sentence, look such and such a passion, storm such and such a scene. Who, I say, would submit to all this? Shakespeare had many advantages; he was an actor by profession and knew all the tricks of the trade. Yet he had but little fame in his day; see what Johnson and his contemporaries said of him. Besides, how few of what are called Shakespeare's plays are exclusively so!—and now, at this distance of time and lost as so many works of that period are, can we separate what really is from what is not his own?

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"It is but lately that people have been satified that Shakespeare was not a God, nor stood alone in the age in which he lived; and yet how few of the plays, even of that boasted time, have survived, and fewer still are now acted! Let us count them. Only one of Massinger's, 'New Way to pay Old Debts;' one of Ford's, one of Ben Johnson's, and half a dozen of Shakepeare's; and of these last, 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona' and the 'The Tempest' have been turned into operas. You cannot call that having a theatre. Now that Kemble has left the stage, who will endure *Coriolanus? Lady Macbeth* died with Mrs. Siddons, and *Polonius* will with Munden. Shakespear's comedies are quite out of date: many of them are insufferable to read, much more to see. They are gross food, only fit for an English or German palate: they are indigestible to the French and Italians, the politest people in the world. One can hardly find ten lines together without some gross violation of taste or decency. What do you think of Bottom in the 'Midsummer Night's Dream?' or of Troilus and Cressida's passion?"

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"Wednesday being one of his fixed days: You dine with me," said he, "though it is the 2d of January."

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"Of the party proposed Lady Byron's health, which gave with evident pleasure, and we all drank bumpers. The conversation turning on his separation, the probability of their being reconciled was canvassed.

"What!" said he, "after having lost the five best years of our lives? Never. But," added he, "it was no fault of mine that we quarrelled. I have made advances enough, I had once an idea that people are happiest in the marriage state, after the impetuosity of the passions has subsided—but that hope is all over with me!"

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"I have just heard," said he, "of Lady Noel's death. I am distressed for poor Lady Byron—she must be in great affliction, for she adored her mother! The world will think I am pleased at this event, but they are much mistaken. I never wished for an accession of fortune; I have written a letter of condolence to Lady Byron—you may suppose in the kindest terms beginning, 'My dear Lady Byron. If we are not reconciled, it is not my fault!"

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"Like Gray," said he, "Campbell smells too much of the oil: he is never satisfied with what he does; his finest things have been spoiled by overpolish—the sharpness of the outline is worn off. Like paintings poems may be too highly finished. The great art is effect, no matter how produced.

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Discussing the different actors of the day, he said:

"Dowton, who hated Kean, used to say that his Othello reminded him of Obi, or Three-fingered Jack,—not Othello. But, whatever his Othello might have been, Garrick himself never surpassed him in ago.

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"Kean began by acting Richard the Third when quite a boy, and give all the promise of what he afterwards become. His Sir Giles Overreach was a wonderful performance, the actresses were afraid of him; and he was afterwards so much exhausted himself, that he fell into fits. This, I am told, was the case with Miss O'Neil."

"Kemble did much towards the reform of our stage. Classical costume was almonst unknown before he undertook to revise the dresses. Garrick used to act Othello in a red coat and epaulettes, and other characters had prescriptive habits equally ridiculous. I can conceive nothing equal to Kemble's Coriolanus; and he looked the Roman so well, that even 'Cato,' cold and *stiltish* as it is, had a run."

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[*Morning Herald. Oct.* 25.

AMERICAN REVIEW.

Talbot's Sketches of American Manners enable us to detect the sources of our Mathews' popular pictures. The following for instance is the account of a militia review:—

"At twelve o'clock, about one third, perhaps half, the men had collected; and an inspector's return of the number present would have stood nearly thus; '*One* Captain, *one* Lieutenant, Ensign *none*, Serjeants *two*, Corporals *none*, Drummers *none*, Fifers *none*, Privates present *twenty five*, ditto absent *thirty*, guns *fifteen*, gun-locks *twelve*, ramrods *ten*, rifle-pouches *three*, bayonets *none*, belts *none*, spare flints *none*, cartridges *none*, horsewhips, walking canes, and umbrellas, *twenty two*.'

"A little before one o'clock, the Captain, whom I shall distinguish by the name of Clodpole, gave directions for forming the line of parade. In obedience to this order, one of the Serjeants, the strength of whose lungs had long supplied the place of a drum and fife, placed himself in front of the house, and began to bawl with great vehemence, 'All Captain Clodpole's company to parade there! Come, gentlemen, parade here! Parade here!' says he; and all you that *hasn't guns*, fall into the lower *eend*.' He might have howled till this time with as little success as the Syreus sung to Ulysses, had he not changed his post to a neighbouring shade; there he was immediately joined by all who were then at leisure: The others were at that time engaged either as parties or spectators at a game of fives, and could not just then attend. However, in less than half an hour the game was finished, and the Captain was enabled to form his company, and proceed in the duties of the day.

"'*Look to the right and dress!*'

"They were soon, by the help of the non-commissioned officers, placed in a straight line; but, as every man was anxious to see how the rest stood, those on the wings pressed forward for that purpose, till the whole line assumed nearly the form of a crescent.

"'*Whew!* Look at 'em!' says the Captain. 'Why, gentlemen, you are all crooking here at both *eends*, so that you will get on to me by and bye: Come, gentlemen, dress! dress!'

"This was accordingly done; but, impelled by the same motive as before, they soon resumed their former figure, and so they were permitted to remain.

"'Now, gentlemen,' says the Captain, 'I am going to carry you through the *revolutions* of the manual exercise; and I want you, gentlemen, if you please, to pay very particular attention to the word of command, just exactly as I give it out to you. I hope you will have a little patience, gentlemen, if you please, and I'll be as short as possible; and if I should be a going wrong, I will be much obliged to any of you, gentlemen, to put me right again, for I mean all for the best, and I hope you will excuse me, if you please. And one thing, gentlemen, I must caution you again, in particular, and that is this, not to make any *mistakes*, if you can possibly help it; and the best way to do this, will be to do all the motions *right* at first, and that will help us to get along so much the faster, and I will try to have it over as soon as possible. Come, boys, come to a shoulder!'

"'*Poise foolk*;

"'*Cock foolk!*—Very handsomely done.

"'*Take aim!*

"'*Ram down cartridge!*—I recollect now, that firing comes before taking aim, according to Steuben; but, with your permission, gentlemen, I'll *read* the words of command just exactly as they are printed in the book, and then I shall be sure to be right.'

"'O yes! read it, Captain, read it!' exclaimed twenty voices at once; 'that will save time.'

"'*Tention*, the whole then! Please to observe, gentlemen, that at the word *fire!* you must fire; that is, if any of your guns are loaden'd, you must not shoot in *yearnest*, but only make pretence, like; and all you gentlemen fellow-soldiers, who's armed with nothing but sticks and riding-switches, and corn-stalks, needn'd go through the firings, but stand as you are, and keep yourselves to yourselves.

"'*Half-cock foolk!*—Very well done.

"'*Shut* (spelling) *Shet pan!*—That, too, would have been very handsomely done, if you hadn't have handled the cartridge instead; but I suppose you wasn't noticing. Now, '*tention* one and all, gentlemen, and do that motion again.

"'*S-h-e-t pan!*—Very good, very well indeed: you did that motion equal to any old soldiers; you improve astonishingly.

"'*Handle cartridge!*—Pretty well, considering you done it wrong *eend* foremost; as if you took the cartridge out of your mout, and bit off the twist with the cartridge-box.

"'*Draw rammer!*—Those who have no rammers to their guns need not draw, but only make the motion; it will do just as well, and save a great deal of time.

"'*Return rammer!*—Very well again. But that would have been done, I think, with greater expertness, if you had performed the motion with a little more dexterity,

"'*Shoulder foolk!*—Very handsomely done, indeed, if you had only brought the *foolk* to the other shoulder. Do that motion again, gentlemen, and bring the *foolk* up to the left shoulder.

"'*Shoulder foolk!*—Very good.

"'*Order foolk!*—Not quite so well, gentlemen; not quite altogether; but, but, perhaps, I did not speak loud enough for you to hear me all at once. Try once more, if, you please; I hope you you will be patient, gentlemen; we will soon be through.

"'*Order foolk!*—Handsomely done, gentlemen! very handsomely done! and all together too, except that some were a *leetle* too soon, and others a *leetle* too late.

"'In laying down your guns, gentlemen, take care to lay the locks up, and the other sides down.'

"'Tention the whole!—*Ground foolk!*—Very well.

"'*Charge bagonet!*'

"(Some of the men.) 'That can't be right, Captain, pray look again, for how can *we* charge bagonet without our guns?'

"(Captain)—'I don't know as to that, but I know I'm right; for here it is printed in the book, *c-h-a-r*, yes, *charge bagonet*, yes, that's right, that's the word, if I know how to read. Come, gentlemen, do pray charge the bagonet! Charge, I say! Why don't you charge? Do you think it an't so? Do you think I have lived to this time of day, and don't know what *charge bagonet* is? Here, come here, you may see for yourselves; it is as plain as the nose on your fa—stop—stay—no!—halt! no, no! faith I'm wrong! I'am wrong! I turned over *two leaves at once*. But I beg your pardon, gentlemen; we will not stay out long; and we'll have *something to drink* as soon as we've done. Come boys, get off the stumps and logs, and take up your guns, and we'll soon be done; excuse me, if you please.

"'*Fix bagonet!*'—And so on." —*New Times, Sept* 21.

MEETINGS have already been held at several places, in expectation of an early General Election. A strong contest is expected for the City of Wells; and in the mean time, we would recommend the Burgesses and Freemen of that ancient city, not to pledge themselves prematurely; as we are informed from good authority, that candidates worthy their attention will then be offered to their notice in support of the King, Church, and Constitution. The present Members have for many years been in opposition to the measures of Government; and it is rather a singular circumstance, that while the inhabitants of Wells were petitioning *against* the Catholic claims, one of the present Members, (Mr. C. W. TAYLOR) instead of supporting his constituents, was voting in the House of Commons, *in direct opposition to their wishes!* The other Member (Mr. TUDWAY) seldom or ever attends the House at all!

PUBLICATION OF POLICE REPORTS.

In the course of the week, a question of very great public importance has been argued before the Court of King's Bench: and, after having been twice heard, stands over, as it is termed, for the final decision of the Court. The point at issue, and which depends upon the decision of the Judges, is whether the Newspapers may truly and faithfully report the proceedings before the Police Magistrates; or, whether such Reports however given, that is to say, with whatever truth and fidelity, and the total absence of all malice, are in all cases libels, and may be prosecuted as such.

As the case will be found reported in our following columns, we have here only to observe, that it is an action of libel, on the part of a young man, against a Newspaper, for reporting a charge and examination at one of the Police [illegible] The defence of the Newspaper is,—[illegible] a true statement, in all its particulars, of what passed, and therefore is no libel,—being neither a false publication, nor a malicious one. To this defence which in the technical language of the law, is called a plea, the plaintiff has replied that this plea, whether true or false, is no defence; that the truth, that is to say, the fact of a malicious statement having been made against him (the plaintiff,) could not authorize the defendant to give it further notoriety and circulation—in a word, that such publication is an injury to his character, his feelings, and his reputation; and that the alleged gratification of public curiosity can give no right to the defendant to inflict this injury. This Plea, and the defence (called a demurrer, being a defence in the pleadings, and not orally before the Court) have came to be argued before the Judges of the King's Beuch—they have heard the case twice, and have signified that they will give judgment at some future day,—that is to say, possibly not at all. Here, therefore, the case stands at present.

The question, then, is, upon which side is the reason, and upon which side is the law. We shall briefly consider this subject.

In the first place, although we are, in every sense of the word, friends of the liberty of the press; and although we allow that society owes its present civilization to this great instrument for the diffusion of knowledge, and for the exposition and restriction upon abuses, we feel ourselves here compelled to say, that we have a great apprehension, that both the law of the case, and general expediency, are against the claim of the Newspapers. It cannot, indeed, be denied, that the publication of these Reports is productive frequently of the greatest good,—that they assist the execution of the laws, by inviting other injured parties to come forward; and that, in many cases, they prevent the commission of frauds and other crimes, by putting people on their guard. This is no small amount of good; but still the question occurs, is there not a greater mischief on the other side than merely balances against this admitted good! If you do some public good, is it not accompanied with a greater private injury? And is this alleged public good so decided, so universal, and so great in degree as to justify this injury to individuals!

It cannot be denied that such [illegible] in their nature *ex-parte* statements, [illegible] therefore, necessarily injurious. The [illegible] all on one side—the Magistrate must [illegible] the oath of the parties charging,—[illegible] try the matter.—he cannot, in many cases, [illegible] the opposing witnesses. The charge is necessarily all on one side, and therefore must excite unfair and dangerous prejudice against the prisoner. Either he is eventually found guilty or he is altogether innocent. If the former, he goes into the Criminal Court with the Jurors and the country prejudiced against him. If altogether innocent, the very charge necessarily affects his respectability and his reputation. No one would willingly become the companion of a person who has been exposed in all the Papers, as having been even accused of an offence before a Police Magistrate. Imagine for a moment, what must be the feelings of an innocent individual in such a situation, in the interval between a long and published examination at a Police Office, and the trial which shall prove his innocence?

It is, therefore, a clear injury,—a serious infliction upon individuals, and which nothing can justify but a very great and most paramount degree of public utility on the opposite side; that is to say, such a degree of public utility as would render it the duty of individuals to submit to this sacrifice for the public good. But where is this paramount public good? The accused person, as we have said, is either guilty or innocent. If guilty, he is brought to trial, and the whole case is then heard before the country. Publish *then* as much as you please, and your publication will then have the same good effects in guarding the public against the devices of criminals, and will injure no one. In the other case, that is, where the accused person is not prosecuted to conviction, either because not guilty, or for default of evidence, by what right are you to expose and publish as guilty, those whom the law regards as innocent;—those whom you cannot prove to be guilty, and whom you only infer to be so upon evidence which the law holds to be loose and insufficient? By what kind of tenure shall we hold our rights of character and respectability, if a Newspaper Reporter or Police Magistrate, who happens to take a dislike to our countenance, may claim a right to assume us as guilty of what we are only accused, and set the public upon their guard against us? What is this but to set up private opinion against the laws or evidence, and to put Police Magistrates and Newspaper Reporters upon a par with Courts of Justice?

As to the law, we believe we can set the question at rest, by subjoining a case within our own memory, and which may be found in all the Newspapers of that period,—about fifteen years since. The parties were a Captain Macnamara or Mackintosh, (we forgot the name), against the printers and publishers of the *Day* Newspaper. The case and its circumstances were nearly the same as the present. The printers and publishers had reported a police examination of Captain Macnamara (or Mackintosh) for ill-treatment of a lady, his pasenger from [illegible] or the Cape of Good Hope. The [illegible] made the same defence (but at the trial, not in the pleadings) that it was a true report of what passed at Bow-street. Baron [illegible] borough, who tried the case, said, "I never hear of such a defence as this. It is consistent with [illegible] say nothing of law) that a Newspaper shall claim a right to prejudice the public mind against an accused party, by publications of this nature, and thus to array against him the feelings of his future jury? If the matter should not go to a jury, it is still worse,—an innocent man is held up to ignominy and contempt amongst all his connexions,—the accusation appears, but not the answer, or not to the same persons. It is a monstrous defence." The defendants were accordingly found guilty.

In a conversation between Boswell and Dr. Johnson upon the situation of Barretti, (who was at that time in Newgate upon an accusation of murder, in a night-broil) Boswell observed, that he saw no reason for his (Barretti's) depression of spirits,—in as much as the charge was manifestly false, and he was sure of being acquitted. "Nay, sair," replied Johnson, "This is foolish reasoning. There are two great calamities incidental to the infirmity of human tribunals,—the first is, to be wrongly condemned, the second, to be unjustly suspected. A man may be very innocent of a crime, yet is it no very pleasant thing to be tried for it at the Old Bailey."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger, Nov.* 1.

FROM THE MONITEUR.

Zante, Sept. 22.—"It was on the 17th of this month, that Ibrahim Bey, son of Mahomet Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt, and M. L——, calling himself Aid-de Camp of General Grouchy, who abjured Christianity for the religion of Mahomet, arrived at Napoli di Romania, where they are treated as prisoners of war. The Ottoman ships on board of which they were, had 8 millions of Turkish piasters in gold and in paras. The joy of the Greeks is extreme. It was General Sir F. Adam, Lord High Commissioner, who repaired to Napoli di Romania on board a ship of the line, attended by two British frigates. His Excellency was accompanied by his lady, who, being a Greek by birth, a native of Corfu, and quite devoted to the cause of the Greeks, was able to serve as his interpreter. A salute of 101 guns announced their arrival, and the same number was returned to the standard of the Cross, which was solemnly recognized and proclaimed as the legitimate flag of regenerated

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…me under which it was originally … M. Pouqueville in his history, …e henceforward our national mo… After these reciprocal honours, it …d that the Greeks should restrict …oclamation, confining themselves to … without being allowed to destroy or …cate the vessels laden with troops or …munition and provisions for the Turks; the …ptors being bound to pay the captains the …freights agreed upon with the Ottoman Government, or any of its agents.

"Sir Frederick, when we saw him on his return here, seemed much satisfied with the reception given him by the Greek Government of Napoli."

STEAM NAVIGATION.

The advantages of steam navigation are extending themselves drily in every part of Europe. A plan has just been formed for establishing a regular communication by steam boats on the great canal of the Two Seas, in the South of Franec. As the boats with lateral wheels, in common use, would present numerous difficulties in canal navigation, a new kind of boat, with a single wheel in the stern, has been invented by Messrs. Aynard, of Lyons, a specimen of which we ourselves lately saw on the Seine, near Paris. Similar boats, it is said, are building at Lyons for the navigation of the Rhone; and it is asserted that they are equally powerful, and consume less fuel than boats of the common shape. A Society is forming at Toulouse, with a capital of a million of francs, in shares of 1000 francs each. They propose to establish four boats for passengers, and six for heavy goods, the former to go at the rate of 7000 toises nearly 8½ English miles) an hour with a burthen of 1200 quintals; the latter at the rate of 4000 toises (upwards of ¾ miles) with a burthen of 1300 quintals. The passage boats are to be 86 feet long by 15 broad, handsomely fitted up with cabins and other conveniences. The Chimney will be capable of being inclined in any direction so as to diminish the annoyance of the smoke. The wheel will be eight feet in diameter, and six feet broad, drawing about 14 inches of water, and moving with a velocity of from 10 to 20 revolutions in a minute. The boilers are to be of wrought iron reduced from half an inch to a quarter in thickness, to prevent any danger of explosion. It is calculated that the light steam boats will run from Toulouse to Bezieres, 133 miles by the Canal, in 32 hours, allowing seven minutes each for the passage of 78 locks. The present passage boats take 78 hours for the same distance.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF SOUTH AMERICA, ACKNOWLEDGED BY ENGLAND.

Extract of a Letter, dated Buenos Ayres, 1st November 1824, *viu Isle of France.*—"Our Consul Mr. Parish, has received instructions from Mr. Canning respecting the acknowledgment of the Independance of the Provin… of the Rio Dela Plato, with full powers …do, and of course the appointment of Mi… The National Congress is in conse… summoned for an early day, the Depu… Cordova only are wanting, and they …ime on the road.

…h makes a treaty, which is more … Americans have yet done with …

…new campaign has been open… …is said to be successful, … what is still more favourable to the cause of the Patria is that the Royalist Generals Olaneta and La Serna are at open war. Valdez Commanding the troops of the latter has had 4,000 men cut to pieces by the former, who in the first instance had been driven as far down as Jussey. He was by last accounts advancing upon Pototi, and Valdez was flying towards the Desaguadero: we anxiously wait further intelligence.

Dates from Chili are to the 27th September; all was tranquil.

"The following compose the féderation of the United Provinces of the river Plate, whose Independence is acknowledged by England, after a struggle of 15 years against the despotic Government of Fernan o, Buenos Ayres, Sa Fe, Entrerios, Corrientes, Cordova Mendoza, San Man, San Luis, Tucaman, Santiago del Estero, Salta and La Rioja.

"Paraguay and the Banda Oriental, ought to be included, but the Portuguese still retain the latter—and the former has been governep for a long period by a despotic ruler of the name of Francia—who has prohibited all intercourse either by treaty or commerce with the sister states, for the last 6 years—not even allowing British, or subjects of any other country to leave his territory—or transmit letters to their friends—the celebrated companion of Humboldt, Monsieur Bompland, is unfortunately one of those detained in these dominions.

THE MARKETS.

(From the London New Price Current.)

TUESDAY, NOV. 2.

Cotton.—In consequence of the accounts from America of the crop of Cotton having suffered much injury from floods, &c. a spirited buying has been kept up through the last week in Liverpool, which has had the effect of causing our market to assume a more animated appearance, considerable business has been done, both on speculation and for consumption, at an advance of ¼d, on East India Cotton, and about ⅛d. on the other sort. The letters from Glasgow, received this morning, state a very animated demand for Cotton had taken place in that market last week, both from the trade and speculators, in consequence of the unfavorable reports from America; the sales were considerable, at an advance of ½d. upon American, and ¼d. per lb. on other descriptions.

Liverpool, Oct. 30—Owing to an active demand from the dealers and spinners, as well as from speculators, our Cotton market has been very brisk during the week. This demand has been particularly animated since Wednesday, when some accounts were received from the United States, stating that considerable injury had been done to the crops in South Carolina and Georgia, by rains and floods. The prices of American descriptions have advanced ¾d. to ½d. per lb.; and Brazils fully ¼d. per lb.

Sugar.—The firmness in the Sugar market, which we have lately noticed, was improved last week by the accounts from Jamaica, which were unfavourable as to the Sugar crops; the island had suffered much for the want of rain. Sugars above 60s. realised an advance of 1s.; Sugars from 56s. to 59s. were also in more demand, and were held for higher prices; in the very low Browns there was no improvement. There was a considerable number of buyers early at market to-day but the shew was indifferent, consisting mostly of low brown qualities; the coloury Sugars, and parcels fit for the pans, go off readily at improving prices, but the very low descriptions hang very heavily on hand. The public sale of Barbadoes Sugar to-day, 113 hhds, went off steadily at full prices, 57s. 5d. to 68s. In the Refined Market the advance of the raw Sugar had the effect of making refined more firm, and several of the holders would not sell, except at an advance. The improvement was not, however, maintained; the market receded to the former rates, and closed very heavy. Molasses were 27s. There is no alteration in the Refined Market this forenoon; low goods go off at the previous prices, but there is no briskness in the market. Molasses are heavy at 27s. In Foreign Sugars very few purchases have been reported.

Coffee.—The public sales last week went off heavily, but there was no further reduction in the prices, except in Foreign, which sold a shade lower; St. Domingo 57s. to 58s; good to fine ordinary Cuba 58s to 61s. There was a considerable revival in the demand for Coffee by private contract yesterday; St. Domingo, of fair quality, sold in large parcels at 59s. and 60s. was asked for the fine ordinary. There was only one public sale this forenoon; it consisted of 113 casks British Plantation, and 433 bags Foreign; the St. Domingo, very ordinary to good ordinary rank Jamaica 53s to 56s. The market to-day has taken a very decided appearance of an advance; Coffee, we think, is full 2s. per cwt, higher than last week for Foreign, and for the ordinary descriptions of Jamaica. Of fair quality St. Domingo, by private contract, 60s.

Dr. Chalmers—It is well known that the genius and eloquence of this popular clergyman, during his stay in Glasgow, attracted immense crowds to his church, and the feeling of disappointment, when a stranger entered his pulpit, was but too visible for any Divine to mistake it. On one occasion, the Reverend Dr. ——, of ——, having made an exchange with Dr. Chalmers, was so struck and … entering the pulpit, with the … of the assembling auditory, and the quick retreat of many from the pews, that he stood up, and addressing the congregation, said—"We will not begin the public worship of God *till the chaff blows off.*" We need not say that these words had the desired effect, and that the audience became stationary under this severe rebuke.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

THE FINE ARTS.

MEMOIRS OF PAINTING WITH A CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY OF THE IMPORTATION OF PICTURES BY THE GREAT MASTERS INTO ENGLAND SINCE THE FRENCH REVOLUTION—BY W. BUCHANAN.

This is a book of considerable interest to all connoisseurs and collectors of pictures. It is executed with care and judgment. We extract a sketch of the different Schools of Painting which is prefixed to the work:—

Tha genius of sculpture and of painting has always had its favorite but irregular periods; it has of a sudden sprung out of relative darkness; it has from unexplained causes, had its decline; partial and fickle, it has changed from one state to another, as if perpetual residence was a restriction upon it under the fetters of which it could not exist; or as any particular country had a right to enjoy it but for a season.

During the ancient periods, the Arts deserted Egypt for Greece; from Greece they were transferred to Rome; the downfall of the Empire enveloped them with the shade of the dark ages; some latent sparks of their genius, however, remained unextinguished, and they again burst forth on the same soil where they had been so long stifled; the policy, the liberality, the splendonr of the Medici, restored the Arts to that rank to which they had long been strangers; schools were formed, and that of Florence took the lead; its duration was more lasting than some of its neighbours, but still its period was marked and defined.

Leonardo embodied a style, noble and sublime; new in itself, and unknown to the world of arts; Michael Angelo Babbarotti, in sculpture recalled the days of ancient Greece; while painting like the epic poet, he roused the feelings of mankind to a just admiration of the great and the grand; Fra. Bartolomeo di St. Marco, sed Andrea del Sarto, profited of [illegible] that high character to which these great men had raised this school; it flourished for above a century with great *eclat.*

About the same period the School of Venice shone with uncommon splendor. Titian, Georgine, Tentorret, and Veronese, appeared on the theatre of art, and the reign of colour dazzled the world; the sixteenth century saw this school flourish in all its vigour; it witnessed its progress to perfection, and saw its decline; its genius was too brilliant to be of long continuance, and at an early period of the succeeding age, the star of Venice set to rise no more.

The Roman period was sublime, but of short duration: it sprang up with Raphael, and with him and his immediate scholars, its genius again disappeared; the works of these great men remain as monuments of their transcendent talent; human nature received through Raphael a dignity of character, a lustre, which raised her above herself, which brought her nearer to divinity.

The Lombard school did not fail to bear a distingushed part; her period was brilliant. The name Carraeggio must ever stand first in the annals of *chiaruscuro* the magic illusions of light and shade in chastity of style, and in all the blandishments of elegance and grace. This great man and his cotemporaries, the chief of whom was Parmiginno, had scarcely quitted the stage, when Bologna contributed to the protraction of this epoch; her Caracci arose, and the son of Lombardy had another long day.

Ludovico aud Annibal Caracci formed a school founded upon prnciples which were immutable; they were drawn from the excellencies of all the schools which had preceded their own period, and no school ever produced a greater variety of fine talent. The names of Domenichino, of Guido, and Albeno, of Annibal and Ludovico Caracci, will ever suggest to us whatever is most lovely, chaste, and delightful in art.

The school of Spain, of France, of Flanders, and of Holland, began to make a figure in the world of art, when those of I taly had got weak, and when that of Bologna alone retained its pristine force and vigour. Their period was, however, of short continuance; they appeared like brilliant meteors for a time, and were again lost sight of in the same expanse whence they had sprung.

The school of Spain is formed on the design and composition of the Italian masters, to which it added a power and richness of coloring peculiar to itself. The brilliancy, freedom of execution, and strong character, which exist in the works of Valasquez; the rich and delicate tones, the splendid and harmonious composition of Marido, assign to these great masters a place of the first consideration in the art of painting; they do honour to the country which gave them birth. Seville formed these two eminent painters: and its churches and convents long bore proof of their high talents.

The school of France acquired an importance through the admirable works of Nicholas Poussin, of Claude de Lorraine, of Le Sugur and Le Brun which it could not otherwise have possessed. These most excellent painters have given to this school a consequence, which entitles it to be ranked with those of the most classic reputation.

The Flemish school, like that of Venice, [illegible] its primival excellence from the splen… and Vandyck are … that high colouring for which … German schools had long been celebrated, Rubens introduced a facility of execution, and a general harmony, founded upon the principles of the Venetian school, which reclaimed painting from the Gothic style in which he found it. No painter ever surpassed Rubens in richness of inventive powers, or in that unity which is so necessary to form a grand and harmonious whole. The more extensive his scale, the more vast appears to have been his genius. Vandyck, in portrait, stands among the great leaders of painting in that particular branch. The works of D. Teniers may likewise be classed among the chief ornaments of this school.

The Dutch school, although inferior to the others in point of character, and having no pretensions whatever to sentiment, has nevertheless strong claims to the attention of the amateur, from the true stamp of nature which is impressed upon the works of many of its best painters. A general brilliancy of colouring, joined to a perfect knowledge of the *clair obscure;* a lively imagination, and a just representation of those scenes which are to be found in humble life, entitle its best artists to a situation in the first cabinets of paintings. Adrian, and Isaac Ostade, Gerard Dow, Francis Mieris the elder, and Jan Steen, are among the chief painters who have illustrated this branch of the art.

For originality of manner and execution, for a powerful and singular management of light and shade, Rembrandt stands unique.

In landscape painting, the Dutch school has also to boast of many eminent painters. The beautiful pastorals of Berchem and of Adrian Vandevelde, the fresh mornings of Paul Potter, the sunny meadows of Albert Cuyp, in all of which these masters have enriched their subjects with groups of cattle rivalling nature herself; the sweet compositions, the tender execution of Karil du Jardyne, the huntings, hawkings, and watering-places of Philip Wouvermans—are all objects which render this school attractive to the amateur, and which captivate with their fascinating effect.

The schools of France, of Spain, of Flanders, and of Holland, reached the most splendid part of their career before the middle of the seventeenth century, and towards the close of the insignificance.

Thus passing over the earlier stages of the various schools, and tracing their progress from the time that each had arrived at nearly a state of perfection, we find that their subsequent continuance was of but short duration, and no sooner had the art arrived at its greatest height, than like the arrow describing its parabula, it already had almost begun its decline.

The British school only remains to be named. England first gave proof that the genius of painting was not confined to continental Europe, by the works which she could produce, of a Hogarth, a Reynolds, & a Wilson; and the full meed of praise is due to the talent of these eminent painters who first brought this school into distinguished repute. To what extent of excellencies the art of painting may still be carried by the native talent of this country, or how long this period may endure, must be matter of speculative consideration, regarding which every connoisseur is at liberty to form his own opinion.—That it may yet rival the best periods of Rome, of Florence, of Lombardy, and of Venice, must be the sincere wish of every amateur of the fine arts.

MODERN BUILDING.

It would appear from the Journals that a house falls down now about every day. This sounds very alarming, and the maligners of the Press will doubtless take occasion to insinuate that at this season of the year there is room for houses to fall down in the columns of the Newspapers; but every one that considers for one moment the modern manner of building must admit that our houses are indeed built, as the nursery song has it, "without walls." At the West End of the Town and the Suburbs, it is notorious that the master bricklayers admonish their hod-men to go gently up the ladders, lest they should shake the row down; and in leases of new houses, nothing is more common than a clause, stipulating that there shall be no dancing—And very wisely and prudently is this provision made, as a few vigorous sets of young folks footing it away at *Sir Roger de Coverley,* would lay half the metropolis in ruins. At Brighton, and other bathing places, an able workman will build a house before dinner, which will let for seven guineas a week, and which any delicate and accomplished young lady of sixteen will dance down before supper. These facts, together with the recent windfalls in London, certainly give some colour to the representations of the French traveller, who stated in his book, that it is as common an accident in London for people to be upset in their houses, as it is in Paris to be overturned in carriages; but that the materials are so light and so slight, that small inconvenience attends these *bouleversements.* A house in England, said he, falls down, and all the family tumble odds and ends into the street. Well, the inhabitants scramble up, shake themselves from the dust and rubbish, a man with a wheelbarrow comes, shovels up the ruins, and trundles them away. The ex-master of the house then goes to a builder, and treats with him as a Parisian would with his tailor, saying, my family consists … many, measure us for a house, and see tha… sent home before the end of the week. I… in straitened circumstances, he adds, an… be a tight fit. If he be a rich man, a lit… latitude or elbow-room is allowed. Th… takes the order, measures the childre… …gants, and sets up the house.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

On all subjects the Irish Papers are most prolific and adventurous, both in their assertions and their speculations, and on this highly important one *The Freeman's Journal* has published the following:

"It is now tolerably well understood, that every individual examined before the Select Committee of the House of Commons has expressed a decided opinion as to the necessity and urgency of Catholic Emancipation. It is also understood that the opinion of nine-tenths of the Committee are in favour of the measure, and it is expected that the Report will strongly recommend its adoption. But several other witnesses will be examined on the point. The public may rely that the following will be among the number:—

"The Most Rev. Dr. Murray, C. Archbishop of Dublin. 2. Right Rev. Dr. M'Govran. 3. The Right Rev. Dr. Doyle. 4. Mr. O'Connell. 5. Mr. Leader. 6. Mr. O'Callaghan, of Cork. 7. Alderman King. 8. Colonel Blacker. 9. Captain Vernor. 10. Mr. Lidwill: with several Clergymen of the Established Church.

"Sir Henry Parnell is indefatigable in preparing evidence. It is understood, and our authority we believe is unexceptionable, that a considerable change has been effected in the mind of Lord Liverpool on this most vital question. As a fair and candid man, Lord Liverpool could no longer resist the evidence and the truth. Mr. Peel, too, but we speak with less positiveness on this point, has been brought to reason. The fact is, that the King says he will have *peace* in Ireland, and his Ministers are commanded to make it. As perhaps, though we only speak *this* upon conjecture, the visit of Mr. Canning may be connected with this subject, we have some reason to conclude that his object, whatever it has been, has to a certain extent been accomplished. We shall in truth be much surprised if the next Session does not open a new era to Ireland, and to the empire.